

Judge Kaufman Hears New Rosenberg Plea Today

Judge Irving Kaufman will hear a new petition by the defense counsel for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg this morning at 10:30 A. M. in Federal Court, Foley Square, New York City. The defense, citing the hysteria created against the defendants by the press, and the fact that there was admittedly perjured evidence given by one prosecution witness at least, asks for a reduction of the sentences from the death penalty. Execution is sched-

uled for some time during the week of January 12 at Sing Sing prison at Ossining, New York City. If Judge Kaufman refuses to act, only President Truman can save their lives.

In previous meetings with the family of the framed, innocent martyrs, Kaufman has indicated according to press reports, that "if the Rosenbergs wanted to help they could do so by 'talking'." (New

York Times, Dec. 23)

The Rosenbergs have steadfastly refused to make the slightest change in their firm contention that there is nothing for them to "confess" since they are innocent. The government issued much press propaganda intended to make the country believe that they are "Soviet spies" and that they became "spies" because they were "communists." Actually, there is not the slightest

evidence anywhere for any of these government contentions.

Observers have noted with indignation that this is the first time in American history that people are being killed by the state because they refuse to "confess" but insist on their innocence.

Protests are pouring in from all corners of the world.

Among the latest is the statement by the Women's International League For Peace and Freedom

which urges all its members and affiliates to ask President Truman to grant clemency, even though the League says it thinks them guilty of espionage.

A day and night vigil is now being conducted at the East Side of the White House by pickets carrying signs asking for clemency.

On Jan. 5 there will be mass delegations to Washington to visit Congressmen, Truman and of- ficials.

TWU to Fight Subway Speedup in Bus Dispute

The Transport Workers Union yesterday warned the city that it would "resist" any move to carry out a "speedup plan" on the city's subways and buses proposed earlier in the day by Sidney H. Bingham, chairman of the Board of Transportation. Bingham had suggested to the union that it agree to overtime work assignments, stepped-up train schedules and extra cars and busses to "accommodate" the 3,500,000 passengers on nine private bus lines which the union will strike midnight tomorrow (Wednesday). The union charged the plan showed a "perilous disregard for public safety."

At City Hall, Michael J. Quill, TWU international president of the union, and Matthew Guinan, Local 100 president, issued a statement which was given to reporters by John O'Connell, a member of the union's international executive board, charging Bingham with "speedup" and placing "expediency above safety."

Yesterday, before meeting with representatives of the Third Avenue Surface Transportation Co., New York City Omnibus and the Fifth Avenue Coach Corp. with the mayor's three-man transit arbitration committee, Quill and Guinan issued this warning:

"Any attempt at this time to further burden the workers with added work requirements or longer tours of duty—or to bring about unsafe conditions on the subway's physical facilities will be resisted by TWU in the interest of orderly transit operations on the city's roads and the maintenance of utmost possible safety in a critical period."

The union leaders declared that Bingham's proposal was "unsympathetically received" as a "perilous disregard for the public safety under the flimsy guise of providing New York City transit riders with substitute transportation."

Quill stressed the need for all Board of Transportation employees "to remain alert and untired in this time of added strain so that they could best perform their duties in safely transporting New York's millions."

The union will go on television tonight (Tuesday) over WOR-Channel 9—from 9:30 to 10.

City Report Reveals Schools Unfit for Use

New York's public schools are in such a shocking state of disrepair that many of them are unfit for use, according to a report made public yesterday by Diedrich F. Lehnert, superintendent of plant operation and maintenance for the Board of Education. Because of long neglect the city's 850 school

Gurley Flynn To Be Released Tomorrow

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, veteran labor leader and member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, will be released tomorrow, between 10 and 11 a. m. from the Women's House of Detention, 10 Greenwich Ave., federal prison authorities announced yesterday.

At that time she will have completed the 30-day "contempt" jail term imposed by Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock for her refusal to act as a prosecution informer while testifying as a defense witness in the Smith Act trial of the 18 New York Communists.

Miss Flynn, a defendant in that trial, is acting as her own counsel.

A reception for Miss Flynn will be held Sunday, Jan. 4, at the Hotel Brevoort, Fifth Ave. and

buildings, Lehnert declared, \$80,000,000 is needed for repairs.

The Lehnert report bolstered the frequent charges by the Teachers Union and other groups that the Board of Education and city government have used the witch-hunt against teachers to hide their neglect of school needs.

Lehnert cited buildings with defective wiring, leaking roofs and walls; "almost unsafe" boilers that are 50 years old, and so many violations registered against them that it would take \$10,000,000 to remove them.

Lehnert released his study after last week's action by the Board of

Education approving a five-year expenditure of \$25,000,000 to paint some of the schools. This grant, however, Lehnert indicated, would be wholly inadequate. He said \$75,000,000 was needed to make the schools fit for use, plus an additional \$5,000,000 for furniture, shop equipment and decent playgrounds. The \$75,000,000 he broke down into the following requirements:

Roofing and waterproofing—\$6,000,000; general repair and painting, \$15,000,000; plumbing and sanitary work, \$20,000,000; heating and ventilation, \$10,000,000; electrical work, \$6,000,000; equipment, \$8,000,000; other repairs, \$10,000,000.

In addition, Lehnert said, an annual outlay of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 is required to keep the city schools in decent condition. The city has been spending an average of \$3,000,000 a year.

Unsatisfactory and worn-out toilets and other sanitary equipment; playground pavements, wood floors, window frames and doors, were among the needed repairs cited. Lehnert also said that more than 100 schools need either new roofs or major repairs.

10,000 Strike At Singapore

SINGAPORE, Dec. 29.—Ten thousand industrial workers went on strike today for higher pay and almost completely halted Britain's Far Eastern naval base and dockyards, where warships used in Korea are repaired and refitted.

About 8,000 British sailors were pressed into services as strike-breakers operation to such services as utilities and communications.

About 8,000 of the strikers were from the main base at Seletar and the remaining 2,000 from other naval establishments, no incidents were reported and no pickets appeared.

B. Sithian, president of the naval base union, said:

"We found the pickets unnecessary as it was a spontaneous strike."

He said 36 Singapore trade unions had promised to give the strikers financial support.

OUR READERS DO IT!

Received over the weekend

\$1,449.25

Total thus far

\$51,170.02

Send your contributions to: P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.; or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

tion that we will not permit the oppressive hand of big business to take from us our precious heritage of press freedom.

They are trying to do this in various underhanded ways, not the least of which is financial strangulation.

Many of our readers have been asking us: What happens after the

\$50,000 has been raised? How will the paper publish then?

As we have said, we needed the \$50,000 as bare minimum to publish for the rest of 1952. Actually, the contributions that are still coming in are indeed needed and are therefore more than welcome.

NEXT STEP

For the next few months, we expect to keep going chiefly on what we consider the best source of income—our circulation.

On Jan. 15, we will formally launch our annual national circulation campaign. Our aim this year is to increase circulation, both of the Daily Worker and The Worker, by 30 percent. To this end, in consultation with Freedom of the Press

Committees in some 12 states, we have set goals of 20,000 subscriptions for the weekend Worker, which we are seeking to improve, and 15,000 to be distributed weekly through routes. The improved Worker, which makes its appearance this week, will help the circulation drive, we believe.

For the Daily Worker, we propose goals of 2,500 subs and 2,000 to be distributed through daily delivery routes.

Reader groups in various cities and states are now in the process of organizing themselves for this campaign. We know we can count on all our readers to put this campaign over successfully, as you have done the fund campaign.

5,000 Seamen's Jobs Periled by McCarran-Walter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A spokesman for the U.S. Maritime Administration admitted to the Federated Press Dec. 24 that the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, which became effective at one minute past midnight, threatens the jobs of 5,000 foreign-born members of five U.S. maritime unions. In addition, thousands of fishermen, members of other U.S. unions, will face serious trouble under the act.

The State Dept. said it may take three years before all the 200,000 to 300,000 foreign seamen who enter U.S. ports each year receive visas.

The threat to U.S. maritime union members who have not been naturalized or are not native-born has been less publicized. FP learned, however, that leaders of the unions involved have protested to the immigration service and the maritime administration.

The threat results from the service's refusal to accept Coast Guard screening of union members. The service insists on check-

ing each foreign-born worker on his original entry to the U.S. As a result, foreign-born members of U.S. maritime unions will have no assurance that they can reenter this country if they ship out on voyages.

Representatives of the CIO National Maritime Union, AFL Marine Cooks & Stewards, Marine Firemen, Waiters, Oilers & Wipers, Seafarers International Union AFL and Sailors Union of the Pacific have protested to both the immigration service and maritime administration without success.

A maritime administration spokesman said probably only a portion of the seamen would be denied reentry. Union leaders, however, reported fear of losing reentry privileges is keeping most of the aliens from accepting berths. The mixup, they said, has completely upset hiring hall procedures.

A representative of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, which represents 12,000 fishermen who work in waters off Peru and Chile, said the new law also threatens reentry rights of many aliens in this group.

Maritime administration figures show the following foreign-born workers as members of U.S. maritime unions: NMU 2,000, MCS 200, MFWOW 400, SUP 1,000, SIU 1,000. Immigration officials said that during prohibition the courts held any sailor who shipped aboard a vessel which left U.S. territorial waters had left the country. This ruling, they said, could apply to fishermen now.

COP ADMITS HE BEAT NEGRO CHILD, BUT COURT FREES HIM

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 29.—A white woman court referee freed a white policeman here although she acknowledged that there was no doubt of his guilt in the beating of a 13-year-old Negro girl. Court Referee Genevieve Taylor explained that she hated to spoil Patrolman H. Walworth's civil service record.

Walworth was accused of beating Ethel Sowell while ejecting her from the Southern Theatre here on Nov. 10. Since the cop admitted he had been working for the theatre at the time he beat the Negro child and was not on official police duty, it was indicated that both he and the theatre might be subject to civil suit for damages.

The Sowell family was represented by two Negro attorneys, William Brooks, state chairman of the NAACP, and John Francis, Columbus NAACP chairman.

The court barred all spectators and referees from the courtroom, in what appeared to be an effort to restrict public knowledge of the anti-Negro police violence.

In fighting for jobs, the council here is placing first emphasis on employment for Negro women, whose job opportunities are more severely curtailed even than those of Negro men. A second point of emphasis is on employment in all departments for both men and women, including such skilled trades as radio and television repair.

A five-year plan of economic construction;

Convening of an All-China People's Congress;

Adoption of a Constitution.

Acting on proposals of Premier Chou En-lai, the committee announced plans for the election of local People's Congresses, to be based on the representative congresses which are already functioning at village, district, county and city levels.

First duties of the All-China Congress will be to adopt a Constitution, pass laws including electoral legislation, and adopt the

five-year economic plan.

In making the proposals, Premier Chou declared the new advances were rendered possible by great victories on all fronts. Chou said the leadership of the working class in China was now firmly established. He declared that the entire country had been liberated, except for Formosa; that land reform had been basically completed, and traitorous elements eliminated or rendered harmless. He said great advances had been made in education of the population.

Behind Chou's generalizations are a mass of statistics which fully substantiates the government's claim of victories won during its three years of power. Recent reports of developments in various fields have produced the following:

In agriculture, as a result of

AFL Machinists On Strike in Electric Plant

MARION, Ill., Dec. 29.—About 1,500 AFL machinists, including many women, went on strike today at the Sangamo Electric Co. at nearby Ordill, after negotiations broke down on a new contract. The workers, members of the International Association of Machinists, were reported to be seeking a 30-cent hourly wage increase. Picket lines have been set up.

AFL Leader Rips Union-Busting by 2 Calif. Papers

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 29.—Union busting proclivities of The Los Angeles Times and Mirror, powerful open shop newspaper properties of the Chandler family, come in for a lambasting by Sec. Wilbur J. Bassett of the AFL Central Labor Council in the current issue of the council publication, AFL Citizen.

Bassett reveals the AFL printing trades are conducting a new organizing drive among Times and Mirror employees. He has privately announced to other unions the drive will get under way in earnest the first of the year.

Bassett's weekly column concerns a letter he says The Times and Mirror circulated among some employees recently.

Bassett gives the lie to claims in The Times-Mirror letter that wages and conditions on the two papers are "as good or better" than those on union organized newspapers, and that "many advantages enjoyed" by Times-Mirror employees "are not the accomplishments of any union."

He shows that the first claim is not true in many respects, and that in making the second The Times-Mirror Co. contradicts its own earlier assertion that it "meets all union gains and advantages."

The defeat of anti-labor proposals is in some respects even more important than passage of favorable laws, for the absence of anti-labor provisions on the statute books leaves the trade unions free to move forward under their own power without undue interference.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor has refused to compromise on this issue.

III. AFL Maps Fight Against Anti-Labor Bills

CHICAGO.—Reuben G. Sonderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, this week announced the federation's program for labor legislation and for blocking the passage of anti-labor bills in the Illinois assembly.

The federation two years ago

MINER SHOWS HOW PRESS LIES ABOUT WAGE SCALE

PHILADELPHIA.—An Anthracite miner and war veteran has charged the newspapers with misstating the facts about the miners' \$1.90 raise. A letter printed in the Evening Bulletin here, and signed "Ray P. Shopinski, Jr. (A Miner and Veteran), Mt. Carmel, Pa.", declares:

"Almost all papers stated our hard coal miners' wage at \$16 a day. This is not true; we receive \$14.39. This so-called \$1.90 raise, of which we only receive \$1.62 to \$1.67 makes our future wage only \$16.01; but we work seven hours a day and three to four days a week on an average."

"Our living expenses are as high as in any city, with a take home pay of \$79 to \$110 every two weeks, not every week. Try living on that. Remember, this is for two weeks, not every week."

Housing Workers Beat Chicago 'Loyalty' Oath

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Employees of the Chicago Housing Authority won their fight against signing so-called "loyalty oaths here when a majority of the five-man CHA board voted against using this thought-control measure.

The 3-to-2 vote of the commissioners came after months of stormy opposition to the oaths by the 700 CHA employees, who also took a strong stand against making the 8,500 families living in 11 projects here take a similar oath.

The oath for the tenants, however, was decided on by a previous session of the board.

The "loyalty" oaths were back-

ed by commissioners Henry A. Kruse, an official of the AFL Flat Janitors Union, and Wilfred Sykes, chairman of the board of the Inland Steel Company.

After they were voted down, the two said they were considering calling on the House Un-American Activities Committee to probe the Chicago Housing Authority.

Attorney of the CHA Edward Fruchtmann told the five commissioners that both the oaths for the employees and for the tenants was illegal.

He charged that these were unconstitutional measures stemming from "these hysterical times."

John L. Yancey, organizer for the CIO government workers, said he was opposed to the oaths for both the CHA employees and the project tenants.

Bakery Drivers Win 5 Days with Full Pay

CHICAGO.—Beginning February 18, the 2,600 bakery drivers, members of the Teamsters' Union, will work a five-day week for the current six-day scale of \$86.50 plus commissions.

The cut in the work week was won in a contract signed by the employers with AFL Bakery Drivers Local 734. The sixth day's deliveries will be made by "swing" men earning \$99 without commissions.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor has refused to compromise on this issue.

14,000 CHILEAN WORKERS WIN WAGE INCREASES

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 29.—Approximately 14,000 Chilean workers in copper mining, brewing and shoe industries are scheduled to receive wage increases as a result of militant strike struggles that have tied up these industries here.

The awards were announced by President Carlos Ibanez on Dec. 27. They affect workers in Anaconda Copper's subsidiary, the An-

des Copper Mining Company. About 6,500 workers of the Kennecott Copper Corporation's subsidiary, the Braden Copper Company, are still on strike.

About 95 per cent of Chile's copper output is produced by three enterprises owned by U.S. millionaires. The remaining five per cent is produced by several French-owned enterprises and about 3,000 small mines owned by Chileans.

Chinese Government Maps Big Changes for 1953

PEKING, Dec. 29.—The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference today announced a program of vast political and economic developments for 1953. The program will include:

A five-year plan of economic construction;

Convening of an All-China People's Congress;

Adoption of a Constitution.

Acting on proposals of Premier Chou En-lai, the committee announced plans for the election of local People's Congresses, to be based on the representative congresses which are already functioning at village, district, county and city levels.

First duties of the All-China Congress will be to adopt a Constitution, pass laws including electoral legislation, and adopt the

great land reform program involving 400 million people, production has already surpassed pre-war records, despite wartime destruction of 30 per cent of the major farm implements and 16 per cent of the draught animals. Grain output this year exceeds the pre-war level by nine per cent, cotton by more than 50 per cent, tea by 250 per cent, raw silk by 50 per cent—according to figures of Li Shu-cheng, Minister of Agriculture.

Minister Li also announced that the tax on the peasant's gross income was reduced from 17 per cent in 1951 to 12 per cent in 1952. He contrasted this with the 70 to 90 per cent taxes levied on peasant income by the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

Drought and Flood control projects have doubled the pre-

North China, and vast work projects involving 20 million workers—who in three years have moved 1,700 million cubic meters of earth, equal to the digging of ten Panama Canals and 23 Suez Canals—have made rapid progress toward the harnessing of the Huai, Yi, Shu, Yungting, Taching, Chaopai, Yangtze and Yellow Rivers.

Rapid industrial progress, as reflected in the rising production of iron, ammonium sulphate for fertilizer, crude oil and gasoline, textiles, and other goods. For instance, the machine building output in Shansi Province alone is today over 15 times the 1949 output.

Rising living standards of the Chinese people can be measured in the fact that the average real wage for workers in 1952 is from

1949. Peasant income has also risen commensurately, as is indicated by the fact that the peasants have been liberated from paying rent to landlords, which under Chiang Kai-shek's regime amounted in total to 90 million tons of grain a year, the equivalent of the yearly consumption of the populations of Germany and France combined.

At the same time grain output has risen, with the 1952 crop the biggest in China's recorded history. In addition to these direct increases in income, the Chinese people are now provided many free services covering sickness, old age, death, injury and disablement, and maternity.

Such are in general terms only a few of the advances the government regards as laying a foundation for the projected new economy and political changes.

'Young Chopin,' at Stanley, Is Stirring Film from Poland

BY MILTON HOWARD

THE NEW FILM at the Stanley, "Young Chopin," is the first film about this Polish national genius which Poland has ever produced. This incredible fact tells us much about the film and about the new Poland which produced it. It tells us that the semi-feudal, reactionary Poland of the "Colonels" were ignorant of their nation's heritage. They were anti-national even while they were stifling Poland's national life and culture in the name of the nation. It tells us also that the new Poland, led by the working class and its Marxist party, understands profoundly and cherishes deeply the tremendous musical art of Frederic Chopin.

As a result, the new film is a triumph of film art, magnificent and realistic in conception, superbly rendered both as history and as music, and completely absorbing as an experience.

WE HAVE LONG BEEN given the false picture of Chopin—as indeed we have been given a false picture of every great artistic genius and of the history of art. He has come down to us as a salon artist, as a trembling esthete too sensitive for the rigors of this world, giving us a sickly music for the phonies to lay their hands on for sugar-thick ballets.

But the truth was always there in Chopin's music if one had eyes to see it. And one could not see it unless one knew the truth about Chopin and about Poland's attempted revolutions against Czarist enslavement. For Chopin was a passionate patriot, political to his core. He made music out of a temperament which had nothing in common with the phonies who stole him from the people.

That is what this swift-moving beautifully wrought film restores to us—the truth about Chopin, and through this truth something about music as such. For without the brimming youthful hatred of national enslavement Chopin would be unthinkable. The soaring Poland of today, on the other hand, would be something else, without the heritage of Chopin's musical art.

THE DIRECTOR, Alexander Ford whose imaginative artistry in this film won for him leading prizes in European festivals, shows us the Chopin who at the age of 20 is already deeply affected by the revolutionary stirrings of the national revolution. He is already a master musician, but the art-hating officialdom has no funds for him.

We see Chopin mingling naturally and with pleasure in the health-giving celebrations of the people, absorbing their folk art and their strength, gathering the materials which his genius transforms into new art.

The scene of the young Chopin finding solace for his inward sorrows amid the giant jollifications of a vast New Year's folk ceremony will delight every admirer of sheer film artistry. We see Chopin in Vienna, Chopin in Paris, Chopin striving desperately to reach the barricades of enflamed Warsaw. We see Chopin in love, and above all Chopin, the musical genius pouring his patriotism, his love, his feelings of sadness and joy, into a music newly-romantic in its feeling but masterfully constructed on the basis of an adoration of Bach.

And all this is given to us amid scenes of history truly wonderful in their truth and imaginativeness. The film is great criticism of music and great history.

THE PIANO STYLE of the performing artist, Halina Czer-

ny-Stefanska is a revelation. It is classic in its avoidance of all exaggerations or bombastic effects, clean and clear at every moment. But through this style, because of the new conception of Chopin's deep sincerity and intense thought, the feeling comes through with an impact that could never be achieved in the mannerisms of previous Chopin players. They could not communicate him to us fully because they did not know Chopin's mind.

There is also a brilliant ex-

cerpt from a Paganini caprice played by a young Polish woman with the sharpest virtuosity, marred somewhat by an occasional wavering of pitch caused by imperfections in the sound track.

Finally, the appearance and performance of the actor who plays Chopin, Czeslaw Wollejko, are without flaw. The likeness to the Chopin who has come down to us in the photos and the death mask is overwhelming. In this masterful film we have lived with Chopin.



SCENES from "Young Chopin," stirring film from Poland, now playing at the Stanley.

Ted Tinsley Says

The Commissioner

Many companies send salesmen out to do what is called "missionary work," by which is meant breaking in new territory, establishing goodwill, and softening up a potential market for a product.

These companies, in pursuance of their great spiritual work of selling commodities, hesitate not at all in using the terminology of the church.

Therefore it should not come as a surprise to discover that not only are many salesmen "missionaries," but many missionaries are salesmen.

Here we have salesman Frank C. Laubach, educator and missionary, who spoke at a Waldorf-Astoria luncheon to deplore the rise of Marxist influence in India. Salesman Laubach, who was introduced as a missionary and not a salesman, urged his audience to "sell democracy as effectively as they sell razor blades and liquor."

Time was when a missionary considered it his duty to bring what he believed an advanced concept of ethics and morals to other peoples. But Dr. Laubach has supreme confidence that the Lord will follow surplus products to foreign markets. Where there is no foreign market for Wall Street, there is no religion!

The more you examine Dr. Laubach's "three-fold" war against Communism, the more the folds disappear. It isn't even two-fold. It's just business, just plain old ordinary six percent.

on the scoreboard

by LESTER REDMNEY

The Browns Go Down and Other Topics . . .

WELL, THE GIANTS "won" the pro football championship after all. As a result of their fired-up, nothing-to-lose victory over Cleveland two weeks back, a bruised Lou Groza blew three field goal attempts Sunday, including an early one from dead center, 28 yards out which would have ordinarily been as automatic as a point after touchdown, and which would have put the Browns out in front of Detroit 3-0 early in the first quarter. Dub Jones, long-legged backfield ace and pass receiver, and Mac Speedie, top pass grabber in the loop, did not even get into uniform Sunday as the result of legs banged up by the fury of the Giants' final salary push.

It seems reasonable to assume that with these operatives in working order the Browns, who made it close, would have squeaked through against the up and coming Detroit club. The Browns clicked off 22 first downs to 10 for the Lions, gained 227 yards rushing against 199 and 157 through the air against 57 for the winners. They had first downs on the 5 and 8 and didn't make it. Speedie and Jones and a sound Groza MIGHT have supplied the finishing punch.

Which is not to take anything away from the new champs, a walloping collection of grid talents as the previous week's television view had amply demonstrated against the L. A. Rams. There is, of course, no guaranteeing that the virulence of the defense which stopped Cleveland twice inside the ten might not have carried the day even with the Browns at full strength.

It sure looked as if the Browns were going to tie it, when, trailing 14-7, Marion Motley took a handoff from Graham on Detroit's 47 on what was supposed to be a surprise pass play by the big fullback. Rushed hard, the veteran ace slipped out of the clutches of the onrushing Lions, tucked the ball away and set sail for the goal line. This thrilling sight of Motley rambling in the open used to be seen at least several times a game in the old American Association days. He went to the five, where a last desperate shove by a Detroit defender knocked him out of bounds.

On the next play Graham shovelled a pitchout to Motley. Attempting to go wide, Marion was spilled back for a five yard loss. After all, he had just finished a hard run and isn't as young a man as he used to be. Tim Graham, who also isn't quite what he was in the days of Brown invincibility, was dropped twice in a row. Motley and Graham are two of the "nine old men" who were with the Browns from the team's inception and have powered it to seven straight championship finishes since '46.

It was a good fundamental football game all the way, with no easy long pitches for touchdowns, and a pretty 67 yard cutback run for a touchdown by Doak Walker turning out to be decisive. Both teams ran up more yardage on the ground than in the air, not too usual an occurrence these days.

Even the announcer was on the conservative side. Shouted Harry Wismer at one juncture, "We're viewing the outstanding championship game of the year." Since it happened to be the only championship game of the year Harry was well on the safe side.

Anyhow, Cleveland's Browns still did better than their baseball brethren, winning their divisional pennant before bowing in the "World Series." And Detroit's footmills SURE did better.

AS SORROWFULLY ANTICIPATED here—and I'm sure elsewhere—by one who had seen Australia's Sedgman and MacGregor with the tennis chips down, the recent victory of our Vic Seixas over Sedgman didn't mean a thing as far as the rest of the Davis Cup was concerned. When it counted, the Australian duo romped over our top two without the loss of a single set, and by the time you read this will undoubtedly have waltzed through a dozen victory and turned the two final singles matches into exhibits. (It looks like even those great Central Park stars Tinsley and R. couldn't save the day now.)

We can expect to see Sedgman and MacGregor here this winter as professionals. They've done their amateur duty by their country twice and the cash offers are getting fatter. (Not that tennis "amateurs" ever starve but lush expenses and side rackets are not quite the same for the future as a check for a pro tour.)

And if truth be told, Australia now so thoroughly dominates the tennis world that they can even spare their remarkable duo and probably beat the best we have for the Davis Cup with Rosewall and those rapidly developing young phenoms Hoad and Rosewall.

SEEMS LIKE those 5-9 O'Briens took Philadelphia by storm too. Johnny scored 26 and Eddie 22 as the touring Seattle team walloped strong St. Josephs with ease Saturday night. This super-attractive club, with no regular bigger than 6-3, will be definitely "wanted" back for the National Invitation Turney, especially since the Garden's "house teams," NYU and St. Johns, are starting to stumble. (This is written before still unsullied Manhattan played De Paul last night.)

IN AN INTERVIEW in "Jet" Magazine, Jackie Robinson struck back at the Yankees' denial of discrimination, and spelled it out a little. Said the Dodger star, who is showing plenty of guts in the face of heavy pressure:

"The Yankees could have had most of the Negro players with big league clubs today if they had wanted to. They have had every opportunity in five years to add Negroes to their roster and have failed to do so. Last season, they were floundering around badly and looking for help and Vic Power was hitting .330 with Kansas City and doing a great job. Did the Yankees bring him up? No. They brought up other players who weren't hitting half as well. (Segrist, Cerv, Carey, Babe . . . L. R.) I hope the Yankees make a liar out of me, but they can only do it by hiring a Negro player or players."

Which is really telling them.

AND THANKS to the following for money sent to the successfully concluding fund drive through this column:

Ten dollars from two pre-teen girls in Inwood, part of a Chanukah gift sent "since the paper still needs money and we need the paper." Forty-four dollars from "Bill and Friends." Fifteen dollars from "Friends in Washington Heights." Ten dollars from an old friend of the paper through high school students. C. C., \$5. Cy, \$5.

Total—\$39. Previously acknowledged—\$2,560.43. Total sent to this column—\$2,669.43.

Denver Store Strikers Win Pay Hike, Hours Cut

DENVER, Dec. 29.—Striking grocery clerks and butchers went back to work last week, under an agreement which opened the way to a 40-hour work week in four supermarket chains—Safeway, Miller's, Save-a-Nickel and Busleys.

The strike of the AFL Retail Clerks and Butcher Workmen, which began Nov. 7, was marked by labor solidarity unprecedented in Colorado for nearly a decade.

Top officials of the CIO State Industrial Union Council joined in picketing Safeway Stores in Denver and in Pueblo, and in pressing for a state-wide labor boycott of all Safeway stores.

George Cavender, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, announced a nationwide campaign against 3,000 Safeway outlets in 28 states and the District of Columbia.

During most of the strike, the AFL Teamsters refused to handle groceries from the Denver warehouses of the struck chains. Each of the chains tried to keep a few stores open, manned by supervisory workers, during the six weeks strike.

Local AFL and CIO unions rallied to the aid of the strikers when it became clear that Safeway was spearheading a drive to bust both unions, which had established rates of \$86.40 a week for butchers, \$77.52 weekly for clerks.

The strike settlement forced the chains to take back all strikers, although they had insisted earlier they would reject pickets they considered responsible for breaking a few windows.

Management also gave ground in elimination of an escalator clause, which the grocery workers had vowed to wipe out. The strikers also blocked management efforts to set up a wage differential between men and women.

Under the agreement, the work-week will be cut back gradually, in steps of two hours every year, over a three-year period. The first cutback, which has already gone into effect, puts the workers

on a 48-hour week. Basic wages are increased five cents an hour every year during the life of the

contract, which means an overall wage cut as the cost of winning the shorter workweek.

McCARRAN ACT USED IN EFFORT TO MAKE STOOLIES

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 29.—Protestations of the U. S. Immigration Service that questioning of prospective deportees under Section 23 of the McCarran Act is only a "routine" matter, were exploded here recently.

Frank E. Spector, first deportee anywhere in the country to be ordered to comply with terms of Section 23 learned that the questioning was designed to require him to:

- Finger persons with whom he may have associated who were either Communists or trade unionists.

- Make "star chamber confession" of his own political and trade union affiliation, what newspapers or periodicals he read, whether he had any contact "direct or indirect" outside the U. S. or received compensation from any "foreign source."

Denied even the right to be represented in the star chamber session by an attorney, Spector refused to answer any of the questions put to him by Immigration Inspector Alan G. Juhl. Instead, he invoked his rights under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

In a further effort to protect himself against arbitrary provisions of the McCarran Act, he took the witness' oath under protest, because refusal to testify when called upon to do so is, under the McCarran Law, an offense in itself, punishable by imprisonment for one year and/or a fine of \$1,000.

Spector was accompanied into the offices of Immigration Inspector or by attorney John C. Porter, chief of the legal panel of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

But when Porter, at the outset of questioning, attempted to enter legal objections on Spector's behalf, he was ordered to desist by Inspector Juhl and was informed.

ed that anything he said would not be transcribed by the official stenographer, therefore would not be part of the record.

Among the entrapping questions which Spectator refused to answer, were whether he had ever been in contact with any agents of a government other than the U. S., or whether he had ever applied for admission to any other country.

These were designed to get on the star chamber record admissions which might be used against him in connection with orders issued to Spector earlier under still other provisions of the McCarran Act.

These orders were that Spector must voluntarily deport himself out of the U. S. within six months from the date the McCarran Act went into effect. The government claims Spector and others have failed to comply with such orders and have made "no sincere effort" to do so.

Each of the other questions in the second category dealt with matters which could lead to prosecution under specific statutes, such as those covering espionage, registration as a "foreign agent," etc.

Spector, one of 14 California working class defendants convicted of Smith Act violation earlier this year, was asked also by Inspector Juhl to state what, if any, association he had had since his conviction with Smith Act "co-conspirators."

Spector heatedly told Juhl several times in the course of the fruitless questioning that he would not, under any circumstances be an informer, that he protested denial of his right to counsel, and would not surrender his constitutional right not to answer.

He was excused by Inspector Juhl, who said the case would be presented to District Immigration Director Herman R. Landon upon the latter's return from Washington.

What's On?

New Year's Eve Manhattan

THE THING TO DO on New Year's Eve is to get groovy at the Frederick Douglass School's Cabaret Party and Dance. Orchestra, floor show, fun and surprises for all, especially YOU! \$3 per person, includes everything (B. Y. O. B.) 11 p.m. until . . . at 124 West 124th St. (nr Lenox Ave.)

YOU'VE GOT A DATE for New Year's Eve . . . old time comedies starring Charlie Chaplin, Zasu Pitts and W. C. Fields, one showing at 10 p.m. and merriment thereafter, favors and surprises for all . . . members \$1.50 and non-members \$2. Club Cinema, 490 Sixth Ave. (nr 9th St.) CR 5-9799.

New Year's Eve Brooklyn

A TERRIFIC New Year's Eve Party. Music by Maestro Al Wilson and Band. Entertainment, Refreshments, Subs, \$1.50 advance; \$2 at door. ALP Center, 402 Kepp St., Williamsburg.

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Recorded performance at 3 and 5 p.m. each day — 3 new
Centrals by Hungarian
composers

137 West 52nd St.

Admission 50¢ — 2-5 & 7-10 P.M.

FIGHT ON JOB BIAS WINS VICTORIES IN CALIF. TOWNS

By DON WHEELDIN

WATTS, Cal., Dec. 29.—With more than a dozen "fair hiring" victories for Negroes already won in the past two years, the Florence Fair Employment Practices Committee opened its community-wide campaign here to end the Jim Crow hiring policies at Thrifty Drug Store, corner Miramonte and Florence Aves.

The Thrifty Store campaign got under way at a banquet sponsored by the Fair Employment Practices Committee in Roosevelt Park Clubhouse, where 24 awards were given to individuals and organizations . . . in recognition of . . . outstanding service in . . . building . . . understanding between all races, nationalities and creeds.

Main speaker was Al Thibodeaux, port agent for the independent National Union of Marine

Cooks and Stewards.

Thibodeaux analyzed the economics of job discrimination and warned that "without federal and state FEP legislation the job security of white workers—as well as Negroes—is being undermined."

Sanford Goldner, organizer, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, spoke on Negro-Jewish unity as an indispensable factor for FEP legislation and "the surest guarantee to safeguard democratic American liberties."

Keynoting the work of the FEP committee, Alleaner Tyson, co-chairman, said: "This committee is like a Wistaria vine."

"It was planted several years ago here and has since branched out to a committee in Long Beach and one in Hollywood."

"We intend to keep fertilizing it with new struggles until discrimination in jobs is ended against all minority peoples."

The interracial chorus sang and Irwin Moseley, Negro actor, recited poetry by Langston Hughes.

The FEP executive committee for 1953 includes:

Mrs. Tyson and James Burford, treasurer; Ida Elliott, assistant co-chairman; Mrs. Sarah Broady, secretary; Mrs. Willa Thomas, secretary.

Kenny Refuses To Talk at N.J. Crime Probe

NEWARK, Dec. 29.—Jersey City's Mayor John Kenny, who had been linked to the dock rackets and crime in testimony before the New York Crime Commission, refused today to testify at a hearing of the N. J. Law Enforcement Council. After today's hearing opened T. James Tumulty rose and demanded that as Kenny's chief attorney he be permitted to introduce witnesses and evidence, to question witnesses and to object on Kenny's behalf to all questions asked Kenny by the council. This was denied by the council.

A Very Special Occasion

SUNDAY, JAN. 11 — 3 - 6 P.M.

Honor

Negro Leaders Under Attack

Greet: Rev. Charles A. Hill of Detroit (M. of C.)

Mrs. Charlotta Bass & Other Prominent Guests

Entertainment — Featuring

Bill Robinson, Louise Jeffers

& Other Distinguished Artists

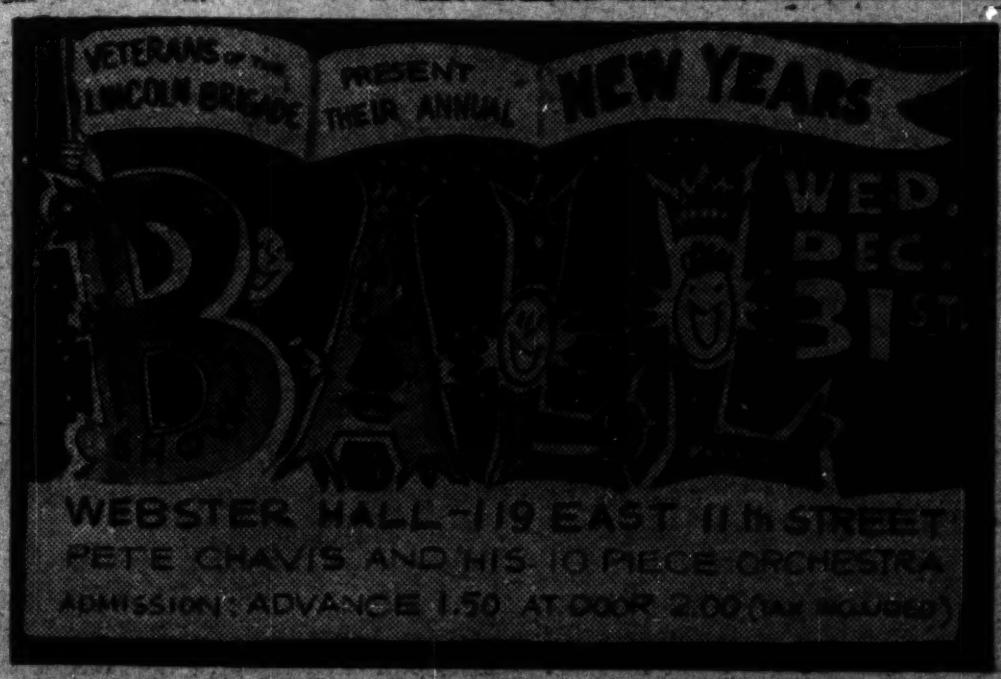
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Reserve box includes hats and noisemakers, seats 10:
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CHATEAU GARDENS

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RABBI
MEYER SCHARFF

and other prominent
Religious, Civic and Trade
Union speakers

Bring Your
Family, Friends, and
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Auspices: Distributive and Of-
fice Workers Comm. to Secure
Clemency for the Rosenbergs

Judge Kaufman Hears New Rosenberg Plea Today

Judge Irving Kaufman will hear a new petition by the defense counsel for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg this morning at 10:30 A. M. in Federal Court, Foley Square, New York City. The defense, citing the hysteria created against the defendants by the press, and the fact that there was admittedly perjured evidence given by one prosecution witness at least, asks for a reduction of the sentences from the death penalty. Execution is sched-

uled for some time during the week of January 12 at Sing Sing prison at Ossining, New York City. If Judge Kaufman refuses to act, only President Truman can save their lives.

In previous meetings with the family of the framed, innocent martyrs, Kaufman has indicated according to press reports, that "if the Rosenbergs wanted to help they could do so by 'talking'." (New

York Times, Dec. 25)

The Rosenbergs have steadfastly refused to make the slightest change in their firm contention that there is nothing for them to "confess" since they are innocent. The government issued much press propaganda intended to make the country believe that they are "Soviet spies" and that they became "spies" because they were "communists." Actually, there is not the slightest

evidence anywhere for any of these government contentions.

Observers have noted with indignation that this is the first time in American history that people are being killed by the state because they refuse to "confess" but insist on their innocence.

Protests are pouring in from all corners of the world.

Among the latest is the statement by the Women's International League For Peace and Freedom

which urges all its members and affiliates to ask President Truman to grant clemency, even though the League says it thinks them guilty of espionage.

A day and night vigil is now being conducted at the East Side of the White House by pickets carrying signs asking for clemency. On Jan. 5 there will be mass delegations to Washington to visit Congressmen, Truman and officials.

TWU to Fight Subway Speedup in Bus Dispute

The Transport Workers Union yesterday warned the city that it would "resist" any move to carry out a "speedup plan" on the city's subways and buses proposed earlier in the day by Sidney H. Bingham, chairman of the Board of Transportation. Bingham had suggested to the union that it agree to overtime work assignments, stepped-up train schedules and extra cars and busses to "accommodate" the 3,500,000 passengers on nine private bus lines which the union will strike midnight tomorrow (Wednesday). The union charged the plan showed a "perilous disregard for public safety."

At City Hall, Michael J. Quill, TWU international president of the union, and Matthew Guinan, Local 100 president, issued a statement which was given to reporters by John O'Connell, a member of the union's international executive board, charging Bingham with "speedup" and placing "expediency above safety."

Yesterday, before meeting with representatives of the Third Avenue Surface Transportation Co., New York City Omnibus and the Fifth Avenue Coach Corp. with the mayor's three-man transit arbitration committee, Quill and Guinan issued this warning:

"Any attempt at this time to further burden the workers with added work requirements or longer tours of duty—or to bring about unsafe conditions on the subway's physical facilities will be resisted by TWU in the interest of orderly transit operations on the city's roads and the maintenance of utmost possible safety in a critical period."

The union leaders declared that Bingham's proposal was "unsympathetically received" as a "perilous disregard for the public safety under the flimsy guise of providing New York City transit riders with substitute transportation."

Quill stressed the need for all Board of Transportation employees "to remain alert and untired in this time of added strain so that they could best perform their duties in safely transporting New York's millions."

The union will go on television tonight (Tuesday) over WOR-Channel 9—from 9:30 to 10.

Daily Worker

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Price 10 Cents

City Report Reveals Schools Unfit for Use

New York's public schools are in such a shocking state of disrepair that many of them are unfit for use, according to a report made public yesterday by Diedrich F. Lehnert, superintendent of plant operation and maintenance for the Board of Education. Because of long neglect the city's 850 school

Gurley Flynn To Be Released Tomorrow

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, veteran labor leader and member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, will be released tomorrow, between 10 and 11 a. m. from the Women's House of Detention, 10 Greenwich Ave., federal prison authorities announced yesterday.

At that time she will have completed the 30-day "contempt" jail term imposed by Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock for her refusal to act as a prosecution informer while testifying as a defense witness in the Smith Act trial of the 13 New York Communists.

Miss Flynn, a defendant in that trial, is acting as her own counsel.

A reception for Miss Flynn will be held Sunday, Jan. 4, at the Hotel Brevoort, Fifth Ave. and

buildings, Lehnert declared, \$80,000,000 is needed for repairs.

The Lehnert report bolstered the frequent charges by the Teachers Union and other groups that the Board of Education and city government have used the witch-hunt against teachers to hide their neglect of school needs.

Lehnert cited buildings with defective wiring, leaking roofs and walls; "almost unsafe" boilers that are 50 years old, and so many violations registered against them that it would take \$10,000,000 to remove them.

Lehnert released his study after last week's action by the Board of

Eighth St., from 2 to 7 p.m.

The Smith Act trial, recessed over the holiday period, will resume Jan. 5 at 10:30 a.m. in room 110, U. S. Courthouse, Foley Square. At that time the defense will begin a 4½-day summation.

The defense summation will be followed by a one-day summation by the prosecution and a charge by the judge. Under this schedule, the jury could begin deliberations Saturday, Jan. 10.

Education approving a five-year expenditure of \$25,000,000 to paint some of the schools. This grant, however, Lehnert indicated, would be wholly inadequate. He said \$75,000,000 was needed to make the schools fit for use, plus an additional \$5,000,000 for furniture, shop equipment and decent playgrounds. The \$75,000,000 he broke down into the following requirements:

Roofing and waterproofing—\$8,000,000; general repair and painting, \$15,000,000; plumbing and sanitary work, \$20,000,000; heating and ventilation, \$10,000,000; electrical work, \$8,000,000; equipment, \$8,000,000; other repairs, \$10,000,000.

In addition, Lehnert said, an annual outlay of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 is required to keep the city schools in decent condition. The city has been spending an average of \$3,000,000 a year.

Unsatisfactory and worn-out toilets and other sanitary equipment; playground pavements, wood floors, window frames and doors, were among the needed repairs cited. Lehnert also said that more than 100 schools need either new roofs or major repairs.

10,000 Strike At Singapore

SINGAPORE, Dec. 29.—Ten thousand industrial workers went on strike today for higher pay and almost completely halted Britain's Far Eastern naval base and dockyards, where warships used in Korea are repaired and refitted.

About 8,000 British sailors were pressed into service as strike-breakers operation to such services as utilities and communications.

About 8,000 of the strikers were from the main base at Seletar and the remaining 2,000 from other naval establishments, no incidents were reported and no pickets appeared.

B. Sithian, president of the naval base union, said:

"We found the pickets unnecessary as it was a spontaneous strike."

He said 36 Singapore trade unions had promised to give the strikers financial support.

OUR READERS DO IT!

Received over the weekend

\$1,449.25

Total thus far

\$51,170.02

Send your contributions to: P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.; or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

\$50,000 has been raised? How will the paper publish them?

As we have said, we needed the \$50,000 as bare minimum to publish for the rest of 1952. Actually, the contributions that are still coming in are indeed needed and are therefore more than welcome.

NEXT STEP

For the next few months, we expect to keep going chiefly on what we consider the best source of income—our circulation.

On Jan. 15, we will formally launch our annual national circulation campaign. Our aim this year is to increase circulation, both of the Daily Worker and The Worker, by 30 percent. To this end, in consultation with Freedom of the Press

Committees in some 12 states, we have set goals of 20,000 subscriptions for the weekend Worker, which we are seeking to improve, and 15,000 to be distributed weekly through routes. The improved Worker, which makes its appearance this week, will help the circulation drive, we believe.

For the Daily Worker, we propose goals of 2,500 subs and 2,000 to be distributed through daily delivery routes.

Reader groups in various cities and states are now in the process of organizing themselves for this campaign. We know we can count on all our readers to put this campaign over successfully, as you have done the fund campaign.

We went over the \$50,000 mark yesterday in the Daily Worker's year-end fund campaign.

The devotion of our readers, your love and your understanding of the place of the Worker and Daily Worker in the life of our country have once again successfully met the challenge of reaction.

Thousands sent in their contributions, hundreds giving again and again, often at great personal sacrifice. The thousands of messages accompanying these contributions were truly overwhelming in their expressions of support.

The campaign has been a demonstration not only of the close bond between the paper and its readers, but also of our determina-

tion that we will not permit the oppressive hand of big business to take from us our precious heritage of press freedom.

They are trying to do this in various underhanded ways, not the least of which is financial strangulation.

Many of our readers have been asking us: What happens after the

5,000 Seamen's Jobs Periled by McCarran-Walter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A spokesman for the U.S. Maritime Administration admitted to the Federated Press Dec. 24 that the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, which became effective at one minute past midnight, threatens the jobs of 5,000 foreign-born members of five U.S. maritime unions. In addition, thousands of fishermen, members of other U.S. unions, will face serious trouble under the act.

The State Dept. said it may take three years before all the 200,000 to 300,000 foreign seamen who enter U.S. ports each year receive visas.

The threat to U.S. maritime union members who have not been naturalized or are not native-born has been less publicized. It is learned, however, that leaders of the unions involved have protested to the immigration service and the maritime administration.

The threat results from the service's refusal to accept Coast Guard screening of union members. The service insists on check-

ing each foreign-born worker on his original entry to the U.S. As a result, foreign-born members of U.S. maritime unions will have no assurance that they can reenter this country if they ship out on voyages.

Representatives of the CIO National Maritime Union, AFL Marine Cooks & Stewards, Marine Firemen, Waiters, Oilers & Wipers, Seafarers International Union, AFL and Sailors Union of the Pacific have protested to both the immigration service and maritime administration without success.

A maritime administration spokesman said probably only a portion of the seamen would be denied reentry. Union leaders, however, reported fear of losing reentry privileges is keeping most of the aliens from accepting berths. The mixup, they said, has completely upset hiring hall procedures.

A representative of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, which represents 12,000 fishermen who work in waters off Peru and Chile, said the new law also threatens reentry rights of many aliens in this group.

Maritime administration figures show the following foreign-born workers as members of U.S. maritime unions: NMU 2,000, MCS 200, MFWOW 400, SUP 1,000, SIU 1,000. Immigration officials said that during prohibition the courts held any sailor who shipped aboard a vessel which left U.S. territorial waters had left the country. This ruling, they said, could apply to fishermen now.

COP ADMITS HE BEAT NEGRO CHILD, BUT COURT FREES HIM

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 29.—A white woman court referee freed a white policeman here although she acknowledged that there was no doubt of his guilt in the beating of a 13-year-old Negro girl. Court Referee Genevieve Taylor explained that she hated to spoil Patrolman H. Walworth's civil service record.

Walworth was accused of beating Ethel Sowell while ejecting her from the Southern Theatre here on Nov. 16. Since the cop admitted he had been working for the theatre at the time he beat the Negro child and was not on official police duty, it was indicated that both he and the theatre might be subject to civil suit for damages.

The Sowell family was represented by two Negro attorneys, William Brooks, state chairman of the NAACP, and John Francis, Columbus NAACP chairman.

The court barred all spectators and referees from the courtroom, in what appeared to be an effort to restrict public knowledge of the anti-Negro police violence.

AFL Machinists On Strike in Electric Plant

MARION, Ill., Dec. 29.—About 1,500 AFL machinists, including many women, went on strike today at the Sangamo Electric Co. at nearby Ordill, after negotiations broke down on a new contract. The workers, members of the International Association of Machinists, were reported to be seeking a 30-cent hourly wage increase.

Picket lines have been set up.

AFL Leader Rips Union-Busting by 2 Calif. Papers

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 29.—Union busting proclivities of The Los Angeles Times and Mirror, powerful open shop newspaper properties of the Chandler family, come in for a lambasting by Sec. Wilbur J. Bassett of the AFL Central Labor Council in the current issue of the council publication, AFL Citizen.

Bassett reveals the AFL printing trades are conducting a new organizing drive among Times and Mirror employees. He has privately announced to other unions the drive will get under way in earnest the first of the year.

Bassett's weekly column concerns a letter he says The Times and Mirror circulated among some employees recently.

Bassett gives the lie to claims in the Times-Mirror letter that wages and conditions on the two papers are "as good or better" than those on union organized newspapers, and that "many advantages enjoyed" by Times-Mirror employees "are not the accomplishments of any union."

He shows that the first claim is not true in many respects, and that in making the second The Times-Mirror Co. contradicts its own earlier assertion that it "meets all union gains and advantages."

MINER SHOWS HOW PRESS LIES ABOUT WAGE SCALE

PHILADELPHIA.—An Anthracite miner and war veteran has charged the newspapers with misstating the facts about the miners \$1.90 raise. A letter printed in the Evening Bulletin here, and signed "Ray P. Shopinski, Jr. (A Miner and Veteran), Mt. Carmel, Pa.", declares:

"Almost all papers stated our hard coal miners' wage at \$16 a

day. This is not true; we receive \$14.89. This so-called \$1.90 raise, of which we only receive \$1.62 to \$1.67 makes our future wage only \$16.01; but we work seven hours a day and three to four days a week on an average."

"Our living expenses are as high as in any city, with a take home pay of \$79 to \$110 every two weeks, not every week. Try living on that. Remember, this is for two weeks, not every week."

Housing Workers Beat Chicago 'Loyalty' Oath

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Employees of the Chicago Housing Authority won their fight against signing so-called "loyalty" oaths here when a majority of the five-man CHA board voted against using this thought-control measure.

The 3-to-2 vote of the commissioners came after months of stormy opposition to the oaths by the 700 CHA employees, who also took a strong stand against making the 8,500 families living in 11 projects here take a similar oath.

The oath for the tenants, however, was decided on by a previous session of the board.

The "loyalty" oaths were back-

III. AFL Maps Fight Against Anti-Labor Bills

CHICAGO.—Reuben C. Sonderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, this week announced the federation's program for labor legislation and for blocking the passage of anti-labor bills in the Illinois assembly.

The federation two years ago played a key role in defeating a number of anti-labor measures, including the notorious Broyles Bills. These measures, carrying sweeping penalties against labor and progressive forces in the state, are due to be introduced again by State Sen. Paul Broyles.

Said Sonderstrom this week:

"The defeat of anti-labor proposals is in some respects even more important than passage of favorable laws, for the absence of anti-labor provisions on the statute books leaves the trade unions free to move forward under their own power without undue interference."

"The Illinois State Federation of Labor has refused to compromise on this issue."

ed by commissioners Henry A. Kruse, an official of the AFL Flat Janitors Union, and Wilfred Sykes, chairman of the board of the Inland Steel Company.

After they were voted down, the two said they were considering calling on the House Un-American Activities Committee to probe the Chicago Housing Authority.

Attorney of the CHA Edward Fruchtmann told the five commissioners that both the oaths for the employees and for the tenants was illegal.

He charged that these were unconstitutional measures stemming from "these hysterical times."

John L. Yancey, organizer for the CIO government workers, said he was opposed to the oaths for both the CHA employees and the project tenants.

Bakery Drivers Win 5 Days with Full Pay

CHICAGO.—Beginning February 16, the 2,600 bakery drivers, members of the Teamsters' Union, will work a five-day week for the current six-day scale of \$86.50 plus commissions.

The cut in the work week was won in a contract signed by the employers with AFL Bakery Drivers Local 734. The sixth day's deliveries will be made by "swing" men earning \$99 without commissions.

14,000 CHILEAN WORKERS WIN WAGE INCREASES

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 29.—Approximately 14,000 Chilean workers in copper mining, brewing and shoe industries are scheduled to receive wage increases as a result of militant strike struggles that have tied up these industries here.

The awards were announced by President Carlos Ibanez on Dec. 27. They affect workers in Anaconda Copper's subsidiary, the An-

des Copper Mining Company. About 8,500 workers of the Kennecott Copper Corporation's subsidiary, the Braden Copper Company, are still on strike.

About 95 per cent of Chile's copper output is produced by three enterprises owned by U.S. millionaires. The remaining five per cent is produced by several French-owned enterprises and about 3,000 small mines owned by Chileans.

Open Fight in Seattle Against Sears Job Bias

SEATTLE, Dec. 29.—A leaflet calling on customers of Sears, Roebuck & Co. to urge the giant retail chain to hire Negro men and women at its Seattle stores was distributed this week by the Seattle Negro Labor Council.

In Seattle, an NLC committee has secured a pledge from the company that they have no discriminatory policy and will hire Negroes for all types of jobs.

In view of this promise, Seattle is participating in the nation-wide struggle with the leaflet distribution at Sears' South Seattle store and in the Negro community. The council pointed out, however, that Sears has not yet actually hired Negro workers here and its leaflet urged that people call on the management to prove its pledge was made in good faith.

In fighting for jobs, the council here is placing first emphasis on employment for Negro women, whose job opportunities are more severely curtailed even than those of Negro men. A second point of emphasis is on employment in all departments for both men and women, including such skilled trades as radio and television repair.

PEKING, Dec. 29.—The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference today announced a program of vast political and economic developments for 1953. The program will include:

• A five-year plan of economic construction;

• Convening of an All-China People's Congress;

• Adoption of a Constitution.

Acting on proposals of Premier Chou En-lai, the committee announced plans for the election of local People's Congresses, to be based on the representative congresses which are already functioning at village, district, county and city levels.

First duties of the All-China Congress will be to adopt a Constitution, pass laws including electoral legislation, and adopt the

five-year economic plan.

In making the proposals, Premier Chou declared the new advances were rendered possible by great victories on all fronts. Chou said the leadership of the working class in China was now firmly established. He declared that the entire country had been liberated, except for Formosa; that land reform had been basically completed, and traitorous elements eliminated or rendered harmless. He said great advances had been made in education of the population.

Behind Chou's generalizations are a mass of statistics which fully substantiate the government's claim of victories won during its three years of power. Recent reports of developments in various fields have produced the following national records:

• In agriculture, as a result of

the great land reform program involving 400 million people, production has already surpassed pre-war records, despite wartime destruction of 30 per cent of the major farm implements and 16 per cent of the draught animals. Grain output this year exceeds the pre-war level by nine per cent, cotton by more than 50 per cent, tea by 250 per cent, raw silk by 50 per cent according to figures of Li Shu-cheng, Minister of Agriculture.

Minister Li also announced that the tax on the peasant's gross income was reduced from 17 per cent in 1951 to 12 per cent in 1952. He contrasted this with the 70 to 80 per cent taxes levied on peasant income by the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

• Drought and flood control projects have doubled the pre-

North China, and vast work projects involving 20 million workers who in three years have moved 1,700 million cubic meters of earth, equal to the digging of ten Panama Canals and 23 Suez Canals have made rapid progress toward the harnessing of the Hui, Yi, Shu, Yungting, Taching, Chaopai, Langtse and Yellow Rivers.

• Rapid industrial progress, as recorded in the rising production of iron, ammonium sulphate for fertilizer, crude oil and gasoline, textiles, and other goods. For instance, the machine building output in Shansi Province alone is today over 15 times the 1949 output.

• Rising living standards of the Chinese people can be measured in the fact that the average real wage for workers in 1952 is from 60 to 120 per cent higher than in

1949. Peasant income has also risen commensurately, as is indicated by the fact that the peasants have been liberated from paying rent to landlords, which under Chiang Kai-shek's regime amounted in toto to 30 million tons of grain a year, the equivalent of the yearly consumption of Germany and France combined. At the same time grain output has risen, with the 1952 crop the biggest in China's recorded history.

... In addition to these direct increases in income, the Chinese people are now provided many free services covering sickness, old age, death, injury and disablement, and maternity.

Such are in general terms only a few of the advances the government regards as laying a foundation for the projected new economic and political changes.

Chinese Government Maps Big Changes for 1953

Protest Death Sentence for Negro Woman

Negro civil rights and labor leaders yesterday expressed shock and anger at the death sentence conviction by an all-white Live Oak, Florida, jury of Mrs. Ruby McCollum, a Negro housewife. Mrs. McCollum was convicted of first degree murder in connection with the fatal shooting last Aug. 3, of Dr. C. Leroy Adams while resisting his advances.

"This is an outrageous legal lynching at Christmas time, 1952, to match the dynamite murder of Mrs. Harriet Moore and her husband, Harry, on Christmas night, 1951," declared Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Negro woman leader and former Progressive Party Vice-Presidential candidate. "As a Negro woman and as an American woman, I call upon the women of the United States to organize their full force to prevent this awful thing from happening to Mrs. McCollum."

A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said officials of that organization were "shocked" upon learning of the McCollum verdict.

Ewart Guinier, president of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council called the conviction "another example of the use of violence as a means of silencing the Negro's demands of equality." Guinier said Negroes should unite to protest against and "fight this type of violence to Negro rights," and called on labor leader to "back up the many good resolutions with action against this miscarriage of justice."

William L. Patterson, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, said: "The death sentence conviction of Mrs. Ruby McCollum continues the government policy which denies constitutional liberties to the Negro people. All Americans—and especially the women of America—should demand that this woman be freed."

Negro women, Patterson said, "should rally the peace-loving, democratic women of the world in defense of Mrs. McCollum. 'Ruby McCollum does not have to die,' he said, 'but her life rests in the hands of the people and not in the courts.'

Calif. CP Hits Air Force Brass On Hysteria Move

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The Communist Party of California has sent a letter of protest to the City Council of Fairfield against publicity given to an Air Force officer's slanders, which contained statements about an alleged danger of Communists in the Bay Area "who could conceivably disrupt communications there in the event of a military emergency."

Denouncing the charge as false and unfounded, the Communist Party took to task the City Council for publishing a letter which could "only serve the purpose of whipping up war hysteria and a witch-hunting atmosphere."

It further declared that "to make such irresponsible charges reveals a fascist mentality all too prevalent today."

The party's letter denounced this "deliberate attempt to outlaw freedom of political opinion" by the publication of such a charge.

Clean Fun

LONDON, Dec. 29.—When one of the big circular fountains in Trafalgar Square was turned on today, the cascading water churned up mountains of mud.

The ministry of works sent experts. They sniffed the billowing cloud, pried it, boiled some of it for analysis, and came up with their conclusion—plain soap-suds.

The hobbles had no hope of tracking down the persons who put soap flakes in the fountain.

STATE DEPT. SEIZES PASSPORT OF HARLEM CHURCH LEADER

GUARD KILLS KOREAN POW ON KOJE

Gen. Mark Clark's prisoner-of-war command announced yesterday that one of its guards had shot and killed a North Korean POW on Koje Island, according to press association dispatches from Pusan, Korea. This was the latest in the slayings of Korean and Chinese POWs.

Alco Strikers Reject 11 1/2c

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The nine-week strike of 6,000 workers of the American Locomotive Co. here headed into 1953 as a mass meeting held in the huge Niskayuna tank-testing plant voted to a man to reject the company's 11-and-a-half-cent hourly offer.

The workers decided not only to stick to their demand for a 16-cent hourly raise and fringes, but instructed their strike committee to call no more meetings until the company changes its tune. The workers also voted angrily not to hold meetings again on company property.

Almost all 6,000 workers, members of Steelworkers, Local 2054 were present and showed their sentiment on a standing vote. The workers instructed their committee to call a meeting for approval of a pact only if the company offers:

- Retroactivity on the pay raise to Feb. 1, 1952.
- Six paid holidays
- Premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work
- A 16-cent hourly raise.

The workers are employed on production of tanks and diesel locomotives. The 1,200 workers of the company's plant in Auburn, members of another steel local, had similarly rejected the firm's offer.

The decision of the meeting not to meet on company property came about as a result of the lengthy report of Anthony Barbieri, the local's president, in which he said the firm's officers used "psychology" and "emotional appeal" to "get the boys together." The company went out of its way to set up the tank testing plant for a meeting, provided free bus service to the meeting, 6,000 chairs, loud speakers etc. Barbieri thanked the company for its kindness, but urged no more such meetings.

The U. S. State Department has closed the door to foreign travel on the Reverend James H. Robinson, Harlem church leader, who recently toured Middle and Far Eastern countries expounding Truman Administration policies, it was revealed over the weekend.

The government, in requesting that Rev. Robinson turn in his passport, has charged him with allegedly sponsoring progressive organizations in the past. Specifically, the 45-year-old pastor of the Church of the Master, 122 St. and Morningside Ave., is charged with being connected at one time with the Council on African Affairs, the Jefferson School of Social Science, the American Youth Congress (defunct), American Youth for Democracy (defunct), and the International Negro Congress.

According to the New York Amsterdam News, the Rev. Robinson has refused to give up his passport and has announced he will fight the charges. He told an Amsterdam News reporter that his detailed reply to Washington contained the following:

- (1) An admission of sponsorship of the American Youth Congress "along with everyone else in 1941 . . . interested in youth work;
- (2) he "may or may not" have made a speech in 1944 because of his interest in youth problems;
- (3) "I probably was a sponsor in 1946 of the Council on African Affairs" because of my deep interest in African and its future."

Rev. Robinson said he had never heard of the International Negro Congress. He said he had spoken to the American Youth Congress in the Blue Room of the White House in the presence of the late Presi-

dent Franklin D. Roosevelt and that "nobody thought of this as subversive in 1941." He said he discontinued support of the Council on African Affairs when "I found it was not the kind of organization I wanted to support." He then organized a counter group known as the African Academy of Arts and Research, of which he is president of the board of directors.

Harlem civic circles were shocked at the State Department's action in view of the Rev. Robinson's activities under its sponsorship.

It was recalled that since his return from his "good will" tour in 1951, Rev. Robinson had been critical of the State Department and of the white supremacy attitude of most American officials toward Asians and Africans. He repeated some of these criticisms at the Oklahoma City convention of the NAACP last June, while he called for support of the government's anti-Communist policies.

It is believed that the State Department decision to lift the Harlem minister's passport resulted from his constant criticism and because he limited his function to that instead of more vigorously attacking his former associates.

In announcing that he would fight the move to deny his right to travel out of the country, Rev. Robinson asked:

"Am I to conclude that a Christian minister cannot speak to any group where he believes he may do some good?"

Poland Nabs Spy Ring

WARSAW, Poland, Dec. 29.—Another espionage and subversive operation aimed at the Polish People's Republic has been smashed, according to the official Polish Telegraph Agency.

The agency published statements by two intelligence agents of Washington, J. Kowalski and S. Sienko, commander and deputy of a spy ring called W. I. N. ("Freedom and Independence"), alleging that the ring was set up in 1950 by former U. S. Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane. Kowalski and Sienko said Lane agreed to pay them "fixed financial subsidies" for espionage and sabotage work.

They said U. S. intelligence had paid out more than \$1,000,000 for the recruiting of 100,000 agents in Poland.

The news agency declared that "this cash was wasted as not only they got less than a mangy 100 knaves for their anti-Polish aims, but also because the money, which was to have been dynamite against the people's authority in Poland, has been transferred for the creative aims serving the strengthening of the peoples of Poland."

The press agency statement followed an earlier announcement that U. S. planes had flown two spies from Wiesbaden, Germany Nov. 4 and parachuted them 40 miles behind the Polish frontier. It said the two spies had been arrested and had confessed. Dropped with the two men were radios, cameras, arms, instructions, codes and other apparatus of sabotage.

(Operation X, set up and financed by a \$100,000,000 fund in the 1951 Mutual Security Act's appropriation, is apparently not doing so well against the People's Democracies. The recent Prague Trial broke up a main concentration of U. S. intelligence agents.

(An Associated Press dispatch dated Dec. 27 from Frankfort, Germany, center of the U. S. espionage operations against the People's Democracies, asserted that "the U. S. Army has recruited 484 aliens from 11 countries behind the Iron Curtain" in the 21 months of months of the campaign.

"This is far short of the goal of 12,500 set for the experiment," the dispatch said, adding that Poland is the biggest contributor to this alien army with 192, nearly half the total. The enlistees also include 145 Czechs, 31 Hungarians, 20 Yugoslavs, 18 Latvians, 13 Estonians, 14 Russians, 13 Bulgarians, 13 Romanians, 8 Ukrainians, 8 Lithuanians, and 5 stateless men."

20,000 Win Wage Hikes in Aircraft Plants

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Wage increases for about 20,000 workers in local aircraft plants and shipyards have been won in negotiations.

Nineteen thousand employees of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. and Solar Aircraft Co. will receive boosts ranging from 7 cents to 12 cents an hour as a result of successful wage talks conducted by the International Association of Machinists (AFL).

More than 1,000 AFL carpenters, machinists, electricians and painters have been awarded increases of 8 cents an hour at shipyards, averting a threatened work stoppage.

McCarran Threats Fail To Halt Opposition

Sen. Pat McCarran's effort to brand opposition to his racist Walter-McCarran law as "subversive" has failed. The opposition within the past two days includes: Sen. Herbert Lehman of New York called for the repeal of the act in a sharply critical speech before the Jewish War Veterans meeting in New York City. Lehman said that the law, which went into effect Dec. 24, brands for life all foreign-born Americans whether they are naturalized or not. He said that the law was a denial of America's traditional democratic heritage, that it had racist ideas, and that it "bristled with hostility to the alien and the foreign-born."

Lehman said that under provisions of the law "we say equal

(Continued on Page 6)



LEHMAN

Judge Upholds T-H Strike Ban In 1st Test of Constitutionality

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—A federal judge today upheld the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley Act's 80-day strike ban, which is the backbone of the slave-labor law. The CIO had challenged the provision in the first court test of the provision. But CIO officials have announced they will carry the fight to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Judge John Knight, in rejecting the CIO's argument that the provision is unconstitutional, granted the government an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction restraining 1,500 CIO United Steelworkers from striking at the American Locomotive Company's plant at Dunkirk, N. Y. They also were ordered to resume wage contract talks during the ban period. President Truman had invoked the T-H provision against the Dunkirk workers.

Attorneys for the CIO contended that this 80-day injunction section of the Taft-Hartley Law was unconstitutional on grounds that it mixed the duties and jurisdiction of the judicial and executive branches of government, which the constitution created as separate powers.

Under the Taft-Hartley Law, the President may ask courts to issue the 80-day injunction in strikes that he judges "imperil the nation's security."

Knight ruled that the court has jurisdiction because the Dunkirk strike "in effect is a strike against the government" in view of armaments production underway at Alco.

20,000 Win

Wage Hikes in Aircraft Plants

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Stalin's Contributions to the World in '52.

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW

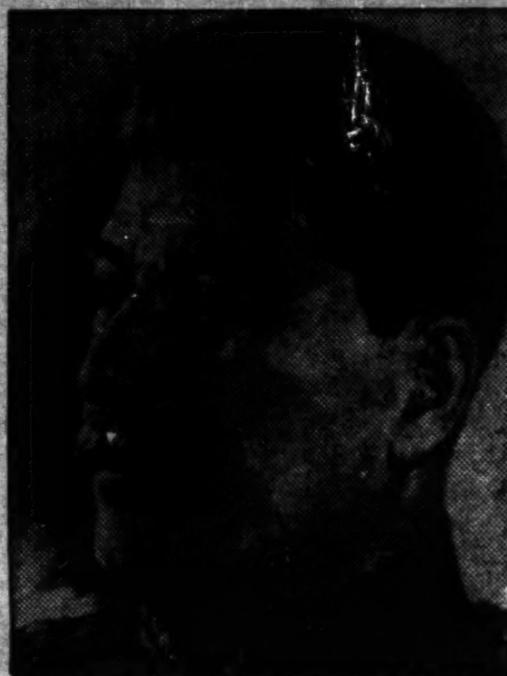
THE WERENT any special public celebrations here of Joseph Stalin's 73rd birthday, as there haven't been since his 70th birthday. Though the newspapers here didn't make any special mention of the date, Dec. 21, there wasn't a person in the whole vast Soviet land who didn't mark it with love and pride in their leader.

The year 1952 will undoubtedly go down into history associated with important landmarks in the life and work of Stalin. Above all, this is the year of the appearance of Stalin's work: "The Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." For the working class of the world, this booklet has already become a classic. It is a continuation of the contribution made by Karl Marx with the publication of "Capital" in 1867 and of Lenin's "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" published in 1916.

Marx's "Capital" disclosed the economic laws of capitalism. Lenin's "Imperialism" analyzed the features and laws of development of monopoly capitalism. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism" disclosed the economic laws of socialism.

Stalin's work, published on Oct. 2, on the eve of the historic 19th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union illuminates the path of development from a socialist to a communist society—and more.

It defines the basic law of present-day capitalism which seeks to secure maximum capitalist profit. It characterizes the postwar world situation. It shows that the most important economic result of the second world war has been the disintegration of the single world market and the



STALIN

formation of two, parallel world markets—the socialist and the capitalist.

And of the greatest significance for the people of our country, as well as of all other lands, Stalin's booklet on political economy outlines a perspective for preventing World War III.

AT THE CLOSE of the 19th congress Stalin made a brief but trenchant speech. Summarizing the contribution of the Soviet Communists and of the Soviet Union as a whole, Stalin declared:

"As for the Soviet Union, its interests are altogether inseparable from the cause of worldwide peace."

In that speech Stalin demolished the slander that Communists anywhere are "foreign agents." showed that in their struggles the Communists of various countries fight in the first place for the people and welfare of their own country. He showed further that the capitalists today have thrown overboard both the ban-

ner of national interest and the banner of bourgeois democratic rights. It is the Communist and democratic parties in the capitalist countries who will raise these banners today, Stalin pointed out, in order to win the majority of the people and to be patriots of their countries and the leading force of the nation.

THE ESSENCE of Stalin's manifold activities this year can be summed up in a single word—peace. They started with his New Year's greetings to the Japanese people. He indicated how important was the struggle for ending the military occupation of Japan and for preventing the remilitarization of Japan, China has already made and in its vast new industrialization program that gets under way in 1953.

Stalin also put his finger on the grave issues that rise from the efforts directed by Wall Street to revive German militarism in Europe.

In his greetings to the German Democratic Republic on Victory Day, Stalin wished the German people success, "in their struggle for a united, independent, democratic and peaceable Germany, for the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty and the withdrawal of the occupation forces from Germany—in the interests of Germany and of world peace."

In March this year a group of 50 American newspaper, radio and television editors asked Stalin if a third world war was closer now than two or three years ago. Stalin said it was not. They asked if a meeting of the heads of the Great Powers would be helpful. Stalin said that possibly it would be helpful. They asked on what basis is the co-existence of capitalism and communism possible? Stalin answered:

"The peaceful co-existence of capitalism and communism is quite possible provided there is a mutual desire to cooperate, readiness to carry out undertaken commitments, and observance of the principle of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states."

STALIN, looking fit and vigorous, made many public appearances this year and participated actively in the diplomacy of the Soviet government. He attended the annual air show and he reviewed the demonstrations on May 1 and Nov. 7. He attended the Lenin anniversary meeting on Jan. 21 and the October celebration meeting Nov. 6th, both in the Bolshoi theater.

Stalin received and had conversations with the ambassador from India, with the French

ambassador, with Premier and Foreign Minister of the Chinese Peoples Republic Chou En-lai, and Premier Tsedenbal of the Mongolian Peoples Republic. Pietro Nenni, leader of the Italian Socialist Party, had a long interview with Stalin.

History will undoubtedly record the part played by Stalin in this year's discussions with a Chinese delegation that arrived here in August, headed by Chou En-lai. As a result of these discussions the already close and large-scale economic cooperation between the two countries is being increased. Soviet aid is playing a big part in the giant strides China has already made and in its vast new industrialization program that gets under way in 1953.

There were high Chinese military officials as well as economic personnel on the Chinese delegation. The Soviet Union agreed to the Chinese request that Soviet military forces remain at the Chinese military base of Port Arthur. It became clearer than ever that the friendship and alliance between China and the Soviet Union is unshakable.

Furthermore, this alliance is fraught with danger for the disturbers of the peace in Asia. This year too Stalin played an important part in measures strengthening cooperation between the Soviet Union and the European Peoples Democracies. Soviet aid and mutually beneficial economic relations spurred the unprecedented advance in all these countries.

MERELY to mention the events associated with Stalin's activity in 1952 would require a good deal of space. But the Soviet people, on Stalin's birthday, thought not only of this year's contributions.

Stalin has played a leading part in the Russian socialist movement ever since 1898. Stalin is associated with Lenin in the leadership of the great socialist revolution of 1917. Stalin is the author of the five-year plans of the '30s which industrialized the Soviet Union. Stalin was the commander-in-chief who directed the world historic victory over fascism in World War II. Stalin's plan for reconstruction and further advance after the war proved to be an enormous success as the 19th congress of the CPSU and the new five-year plan testified.

And today, Stalin's program for peace inspires not only the 200 millions of the Soviet Union, not only the 600 millions who joined the camp of socialism after World War II, but peoples all over the world.

Fund Drive

Garment workers, who have accounted for more than \$1,300 in this campaign, came up with \$43 more. One garment contributor wanted \$20 credited to George Morris column; \$13 in contribution were given in memory of Isadore Weissberg, militant rank-and-file leader who died last night; a garment youth worker wanted \$5 credited to European correspondent Joseph Starobin; \$5 went to John Pittman's column.

Two friends in Ozone Park, Queens, brought up \$15 in honor of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Daily Worker columnist serving a 30-day jail sentence because she refused to bow to the federal prosecutor's demand she turn stood-pigeon at the present Foley Square witchhunt trial under the thought-control Smith Act.

There was \$180 collected by friends in the West Highway area of Brooklyn. And \$25 came in from Manhattan's east side region.

Among earlier contributions there was one from an elderly worker in Belleville, Ill., who wrote: Enclosed is \$5 as a donation to your fund drive. I cannot donate as much as I would like to."

A Newark reader sends \$5 and says, "Can't live without the D. W. Will send more." From Wantagh, N. Y., comes \$20 "in defense of our paper's right to exist." It is from a couple and their two babies.

From five readers in Minneapolis, we received \$18 "to help assure that The Worker will be able to continue its historic role in the fight for peace, democracy and justice."

A Bronxite sends \$5 and notes this takes him \$3 above the \$25 he originally pledged in the campaign. "Of course, I do not intend to stop," he declares, wishing "your wonderful staff" a happy holiday.

"Long Life to the Daily," writes E. L. of Brownsville in sending \$5.

A New Yorker sends \$2 and takes us to task for "two serious errors." One, he says, is the charge of press censorship which we made in the preface of Joseph Stalin's article on Economic Problems of Socialism. He notes the Times printed "excerpts." Perhaps, but first, anyone who read the early stories in the Times knows how distorted they were.

Second, the Times is not the entire press, and no American reading his daily newspaper would have the faintest idea what Stalin said in his article. All they would get is the vicious and moronic "interpretations" of the commentators.

The second error, he notes, is that we said the USSR was the first nation to come forward with a cease-fire proposal in the UN, when our own paper reported earlier that Pakistan had made such a bid.

"I have in recent years begun to appreciate the contribution your paper is making in the fight for peace, civil liberties and civil rights," this reader writes, as he hopes to see "improvement in reportorial quality."

The staff of New Foundations, Marxist student publication, raised another \$5 at a staff meeting—they have contributed before—and "hope to have still more."

There is \$10 from "two friends," and \$57 collected by a group of young lawyers."

At the other end of the age-scale, an old-timer in Indianapolis, who had previously sent us \$50 of his savings, sends us another \$10 and pledges to continue sending \$10 a month "as long as I am working." He hopes this will help us finish the campaign. He has certainly done his part.

Two New York "peace-workers" collected \$11, and there was another \$5 from a "true friend" who has been sending us almost daily contributions for the past week or so. He apologizes for skipping a day—he had no envelope—but promises to make it up.

NEWS OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE

ATLANTA, Ga. — Federal District Judge Frank A. Cooper has given the University of Georgia 30 days in which to admit Horace T. Ward, a Negro, to its law school. Judge Cooper handed down his decision after hearing four hours of argument on a motion by the Georgia school to dismiss the anti-jim-crow suit filed by NAACP attorneys.

Ward, the first Negro to seek admission to the University of Georgia, was represented by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, who came here direct from U. S. Supreme Court hearings of elementary school jimmcrow cases.

Legal opinion here is that the university will seek to get around the court decision by applying to Ward a new entrance examination adopted since his application in September, 1951. Ward and his attorneys contend that he is entitled to entrance under conditions prevailing at the time of his application.

WASHINGTON. — The prospects are good for early consideration of FEPC legislation by Congress, is the view expressed by Clarence Mitchell, NAACP legislative representative here. Senator Robert A. Taft, according to Mitchell has promised that after hearings on the Taft-Hartley Law. . . I know of no

thing that will take priority over the FEPC.

Mitchell emphasized that the NAACP supports an FEPC bill with enforcement power and warned against undue optimism with: "We are aware of the fact that Senator Taft has opposed enforcement in the past."

TAMPA, Fla. — A thorough research study into the economic, social and political status of this state's 605,000 Negro citizens will be sponsored by the NAACP, it was announced by William A. Fordham, new state NAACP president. Fordham was selected to fill the place left vacant by the bomb-assassination of Harry T. Moore and his wife last Christmas night.

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Governor James F. Byrnes' racist threat to mobilize an anti-civil rights "bloc" of white voters against the state's 80,000 Negro voters, received a blistering answer from James M. Hinton, South Carolina Negro political leader.

"Colored people have no ulterior motives (in voting to defend themselves), no matter how strong they may become," Hinton wrote Byrnes. "They not only desire to become good citizens, but first class citizens."

Byrnes had urged the South Carolinians who voted for Eisenhower to form a "bloc" to defeat any candidate who was "willing to deal with" the Negro voters. In the next two years, Byrnes "warned," there will be "white politicians willing to enter into secret political trades with colored leaders for this Negro vote."

Hinton retorted in his letter that Negroes learned bloc voting from whites who "have voted for more than 80 years in a bloc through the Democratic Party, and always to divest the colored citizen of voting rights."

Canadians Give U.S. Envoy Plea For Clemency to Rosenbergs

The U. S. Embassy at Ottawa, Canada, received a petition of clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg last Friday. The petition was presented by a delegation of 27 people from Montreal, including French-Canadians, English and Jewish Canadians. The delegation was received by Mr. V. M. Pallister, assistant to the American Ambassador, Stanley Woodward. Mr. Pallister promised he would transmit the petition to President Truman through the Ambassador. The petitioners then picketed the embassy with banners urging clemency, reminding the passers-by of the miscarriage of justice in the Dreyfus and Sacco-Vanzetti cases.

British Weekly Asks Truman For Clemency to the Rosenbergs

The influential New Statesman and Nation in London has stated that "if Mr. Truman is wise, one of his last acts as President would be to commute this sentence (death for the Rosenbergs). . . ."

The liberal weekly goes on to say that "The Rosenbergs were not tried for treason—for which U. S. courts have only twice imposed a death sentence—not for giving aid to an enemy."

Though accepting the government's version of a "spy ring" for which there was not the slightest evidence, the New Statesman and Nation goes on to say:

"Klaus Fuchs who was part of the same espionage group only received a 14-year sentence for his part in it. Moreover, the United States was nominally allied to the Soviet Union at the time of their offense. For these reasons, the death sentence seems both harsh and foolish."

Daily Worker

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Daily Worker

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

NEW BLOW AT LABOR

IN AN EVIDENT move to keynote the new Congress, the House Un-American Committee and the Senate McCarran subcommittee have submitted reports on their most recent witchhunt activities. Judging by their recommendations those two bodies must consider it opportune to take some new strides on the road of fascism.

The Un-Americans, inspired by the plan to execute Ethel and Julius Rosenberg a week after Congress opens, have come up with the idea of making this precedent setting step a pattern for America. Under the new law they propose the death penalty for what they call "espionage" in peacetime. What they mean by "espionage" is any opposition to the union-busters and the war program.

The McCarran subcommittee renews its recommendation to the last Congress for dropping "anti-Communist" affidavits in the Taft-Hartley Law for something "stronger": a ban on collective bargaining and contracts with unions which will be designated as "Communist" unions; a ban on the right of "Communists" to be officials of a union; a right to employers to fire any employee whom he finds or believes to be a member of any of some 200 organizations the Attorney General places on his "subversive" index.

That bill had previously been condemned by the late Philip Murray and William Green and the CIO and AFL, as a plan to revive the blacklist and as aimed at labor as a whole.

The main fire of those who are now taking over in Washington is not against "communism" which we don't have, but against what they call "creeping socialism." By this, they mean those gains under the New Deal, which we still have, and anything in labor's program big business doesn't like. The real objective is to devise a weapon that would serve to intimidate labor's active forces—ALL, from left to right—and condition it for the blows being prepared against the working class.

Westbrook Pegler who has long been advocating the death penalty against so-called "subversives" and union leaders, will, of course, applaud the new program. But the real question is whether the labor movement will go beyond just passing resolutions, and become really aroused. Slowness to respond will only encourage the McCarrans to run hogwild with their fascist program.

FILIBUSTER, THE ACID TEST

IT IS A TRUISM in Washington that everybody except the most inveterate Dixiecrat is "in favor" of civil rights.

But there is a way to test the sincerity of such claims. Everyone knows that the guillotine which chops off the head of every civil rights bill, even after the bill has passed the House, is the Senate filibuster. And therefore everyone who is really in favor of civil rights legislation is also in favor of amending Senate Rule XXII which now permits the Dixiecrats to suffocate civil rights bills in a cloud of long-winded filibustering speeches.

On Nov. 28, this matter was put up to Eisenhower by a delegation of NAACP leaders headed by Walter White. Emerging from the President-elect's private suite in the Commodore Hotel, White told newsmen, according to the New York Times (Nov. 29), that the general had "pledged himself to do 'everything in his official power to end racial discrimination, segregation and injustice' and to use his influence to end Senate filibustering against reform legislation." Eisenhower, White said, "revealed an intimate knowledge of Senate Rule XXII."

If Eisenhower gives the word at his meeting today with the Senate leaders, the GOP majority will now offer a resolution to amend the rules so as to curb filibustering.

If he vetoes the proposal, the Senate will be reorganized on the basis of the old rules with the destructive power of the filibuster left intact. Moreover, it will be far more difficult to amend the rule later, because after Saturday any motion for a change can be smothered by filibustering.

Labor and the Negro people should telegraph the President-elect now, reminding him of his pledges.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and no VIEPC.

THANKS



Trial Seeks to Take Child From Mother Wed to Negro

By BUDDY GREEN

MARTINEZ, Cal., Dec. 28.—The custody case involving 10-year-old Amanda Smith, whose mother married a Negro, has taken on the aspect of a full-fledged witchhunt.

The case is being heard in the court of Superior Judge Wakefield Taylor here.

Mrs. Barbara Taylor, a resident of Codornices Village in Berkeley and mother of Amanda and two other smaller children, is being charged by her former husband, Walter Smith, with being an "unfit mother." Smith further charges that Willie Taylor, a Negro, whom his ex-wife married, is "a person of questionable character."

Smith's attorneys, John Ormsa and Robert Rutledge, departed from normal procedures in a case of this kind on the opening day of trial.

The two lawyers made it known that they were concerned with Mrs. Taylor's "reading habits" and her "ideological beliefs."

Despite strenuous objections from Mrs. Taylor's lawyers, Robert Treuhaft and Joseph Landis, Judge Taylor permitted the opposition lawyers to pry deeply into aspects of Mrs. Taylor's life not ordinarily at issue in a custody case.

Mrs. Taylor stood on her constitutional rights and refused to answer whether she was a member of a series of organizations Ormsa questioned her about. The first organization named was the American Civil Liberties Union.

He also asked if she were a member of the Civil Rights Congress, California Labor School, National Negro Congress, Communist Party, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, National Committee to Defend Political Prisoners, and the Cosmopolitan Peace Club.

It developed that the Cosmopolitan Peace Club existed for about three weeks last March. Mrs. Taylor testified that her daughter and about a dozen other children of roughly the same age organized and named the club themselves. Some children wanted to produce plays and attended the production of "Cinderella," but it never came off.

Judge Taylor permitted Ormsa to ask the young mother what newspapers she read. She named The Oakland Tribune, The Daily People's World and the San Francisco Chronicle.

Ormsa asked if she believed in

God. Treuhaft again objected and was overruled.

Mrs. Taylor said she grew up in the Mormon Church and was a believer of that faith until she first married. She cited the "anti-Negro" attitudes of the Mormon

religion and said it caused her to break with the church. She added that she no longer believes there is a physical God or a fatherly God," but said she still has "a strong respect for other people's religious beliefs."

She added that Amanda's father was "an atheist" and said he helped change her mind.

Earlier, the judge wanted to know if she permitted Amanda to attend Sunday school. She said she did and added she also gave her money to contribute in the collection. She said she did not influence the child one way or other about religion. She said the child would decide for herself in time.

PETITIONS?

Ormsa asked if she had signed "any peace petitions dealing with the Korean war" and if Amanda had circulated any "peace petitions?" The judge sustained Treuhaft's objection to the first question but permitted the latter one. She answered: "Not to my knowledge."

Ormsa then turned toward "activities" in Codornices and asked Mrs. Taylor if she wasn't in a position to "know of everything" that went on there.

The judge asked Ormsa if he had in mind some specific meeting and Ormsa dropped the question.

Miss Nelsie Sampson, a teacher at Codornices grammar school, took the stand as a character witness for the child.

She said Amanda was "very courteous . . . an average child . . . popular . . . seemed to be very well adjusted . . . had very good self-control . . . has lots of friends . . . children like her."

Elmer R. Benter, principal at the school, said, "Amanda is a very sweet girl."

In 1952, he said, she tested 5.6 and the average among children for that test was 4.8.

The teacher and the principal's testimony was offered to counter the contention raised by Amanda's father that the mixed marriage has caused "emotional disturbances."

Smith, who lives in an upper middle class all-white district in Salt Lake City, said he noted that Amanda sucked her thumb when Frederick G. Reynolds,

she spent her summer vacation with him earlier this year.

Smith took that to mean that Amanda was "disturbed" over her mother's marriage to a Negro.

DISTURBED

Dr. Mary Alice Sarvis, a psychiatrist at Permanente Hospital, testified as an expert on children's behavior. She said Amanda's thumb sucking could be attributed to "many things." She did not regard it as serious.

Under cross-examination Ormsa asked if the mixed marriage wouldn't "create problems for Amanda."

Dr. Sarvis replied: "It could create problems for the child to solve, but the effects on the child's development could be a positive one."

Ormsa failed to shake Dr. Sarvis' testimony after two hours of efforts. Then he asked to what organizations she belonged. She listed medical and professional organizations she belonged to but declined to answer questions about "social and political" organizations.

The judge asked why she couldn't tell about other organizations and she replied, "Your Honor, I find that if one wishes to be a loyal American these days, it doesn't pay to answer such questions."

The judge asked if she wanted to claim "constitutional immunity," and she said "Yes."

He replied: "Very well, I won't force you to answer but I would still like to know." The judge later remarked he was "going to read up on these organizations."

Hospital Fires 3 Doctors for Political Reasons

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28.—Four more physicians were off the staff of Cedars and Lebanon Hospital "for political reasons," discharged by the institution's lay board of trustees.

The board's action was labeled by the influential weekly, Jewish Voice, as "a sacrifice to the idols of fear and conformity . . . as the new year approaches."

The four physicians, dropped as were three others last Dec. 28, were Drs. Simon Marcus, Joseph Hittelman, Jacob Druckman and Frederick G. Reynolds.

British Cunard Shipowners Welcome McCarran Screening

Officials of the British-owned Cunard Steamship Co., despite Britain's protests against the McCarran Act screening of its seamen, have been overzealous in cooperating with U. S. Immigration inspectors on this "red-hunt." The British shipowners evidently look on the McCarran law as an additional weapon in weeding out militant members of the crew.

Russell Danielson, Immigration inspector who boarded the Queen Mary to screen its 650 crew members en route to England and back, was provided with a first class cabin without charge on the luxury liner, according to dispatches from Southampton.

Danielson wired back yesterday

that he had screened about half the crew and would complete his job by the time the vessel returns to New York Jan. 5, bringing Winston Churchill for a visit. He said the British crew was more "cooperative" in contrast to the crew of the French *Liberte*, which refused to answer questions. A large part of the French crew had been forced to spend Christmas on board

while in New York. Danielson said he had cleared the hotel service crew of the Queen Mary so far, and would deal with the deck and engine men on the westbound trip.

The Captain of the Queen Mary, C. I. Thompson, described Danielson as "a splendid bloke." Professing to speak for the crew, the captain said, "After all we have no Communists in the crew. We've weeded out those we did have."

Danielson was greeted by a large battery of newsmen and photographers when the ship docked in Southampton, indicating that the U. S. thought-control drive is drawing worldwide attention.

The McCarran Law is already losing for America its most experienced forces in tuna fishing. A report from San Diego, main center of tuna fishing, said large numbers of the men who have been the best of America's tuna fleet fishermen have completed their voyages and left for their native countries in Italy, Portugal, and Latin American lands. Most of them are non-citizens who cannot qualify under one or another of the provisions of the McCarran thought-control code.

Washington Puppets Form Balkan Axis

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 29.—The long expected military agreement between Washington's three fascist Balkan satellites was announced today. The governments of Tito Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey concluded plans for aggression which form an integral part of the over-all blueprint of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

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N. Y., N. Y.

Lehman

(Continued from Page 3) justice shall be only for the native born American citizens; to others, procedures bordering on the police state may apply." Lehman noted that the law is also aimed at the 11,000,000 foreign-born who have citizen papers. He said that these now become second-class citizens while the non-citizens have no rights at all. Dr. Kirtley Mather, retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science also denounced the law two days ago.

Last week, McCarran had tried to intimidate all critics of his law, which had been vetoed by President Truman but was repassed by Congress over his veto. McCarran hit out at two of Truman's immigration commission which is expected to publish its findings on the working of the law within the next two days. McCarran hopes by his new attacks to forestall this expected critical report.

Opposition to the McCarran law includes scores of organizations of all political hues. They are expected to exert pressure on the new Congress.

The law permits the Attorney General to arrest and hold without bail for deportation any foreign-born American who is not naturalized; he can proceed to take away the citizenship of any of the 11,000,000 naturalized Americans on the flimsiest grounds; it calls for racist quotas of immigration, and provides for a "passport" system for all non-citizens. The American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born has called for a five-point new citizenship law which will forbid all deportations after five years for any reason and permit all who apply to get citizenship papers within two years solely by pledging allegiance to the country without any political conditions.

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Dec. 29.—The long expected military agreement between Washington's three fascist Balkan satellites was announced today. The governments of Tito Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey concluded plans for aggression which form an integral part of the over-all blueprint of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

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Union-Busting Laws Asked By McCarran Body

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Two union-busting proposals were contained in a report of Pat McCarran's Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, made public yesterday. The recommendations would give employers the power to fire any worker belonging to a "subversive" organization, and would make it illegal for members of such organizations to hold union office.

Proposals of this kind have been blasted by all sections of labor, AFL, CIO and independent, as opening the door to a union-smashing campaign.

The McCarran committee also called upon the Justice Department to prosecute officials of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Union on charges of falsely signing Taft-Hartley non-Communists affidavits.

Most of the Committee's report was based on professional stoolie Harvey Matusow's testimony on the Mine, Mill union. Matusow was permitted to testify before the Committee without cross examination and make wild charges about alleged "interference" with war production.

Officers of the Mine, Mill Union blasted the report as "unfounded, undocumented, foolish and idiotic." The leaders charged that Sen. McCarran is acting on behalf of the big mine operators in a campaign to behead and dismember this union."

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'Young Chopin,' at Stanley, Is Stirring Film from Poland

BY MILTON HOWARD

THE NEW FILM at the Stanley, "Young Chopin," is the first film about this Polish national genius which Poland has ever produced. This incredible fact tells us much about the film and about the new Poland which produced it. It tells us that the semi-feudal, reactionary Poland of the "Colonels" were ignorant of their nation's heritage. They were anti-national even while they were stifling Poland's national life and culture in the name of the nation. It tells us also that the new Poland, led by the working class and its Marxist party, understands profoundly and cherishes deeply the tremendous musical art of Frederic Chopin.

As a result, the new film is a triumph of film art, magnificent and realistic in conception, superbly rendered both as history and as music, and completely absorbing as an experience.

WE HAVE LONG BEEN given the false picture of Chopin—as indeed we have been given a false picture of every great artistic genius and of the history of art. He has come down to us as a salon artist, as a trembling esthete too sensitive for the rigors of this world, giving us a sickly music for the phonies to lay their hands on for sugar-thick ballets.

But the truth was always there in Chopin's music if one had eyes to see it. And one could not see it unless one knew the truth about Chopin and about Poland's attempted revolutions against Czarist enslavement. For Chopin was a passionate patriot, political to his core. He made music out of a temperament which had nothing in common with the phonies who stole him from the people.

That is what this swift-moving beautifully wrought film restores to us—the truth about Chopin, and through this truth something about music as such. For without the brimming youthful hatred of national enslavement Chopin would be unthinkable. The soaring Poland of today, on the other hand, would be something else, without the heritage of Chopin's musical art.

THE DIRECTOR, Alexander Ford, whose imaginative artistry in this film won for him leading prizes in European festivals, shows us the Chopin who at the age of 20 is already deeply affected by the revolutionary stirrings of the national revolution. He is already a master musician, but the art-hating officialdom has no funds for him.

We see Chopin mingling naturally and with pleasure in the health-giving celebrations of the people, absorbing their folk art and their strength, gathering the materials which his genius transforms into new art.

The scene of the young Chopin finding solace for his inward sorrows amid the giant jollifications of a vast New Year's folk ceremony will delight every admirer of sheer film artistry. We see Chopin in Vienna, Chopin in Paris, Chopin striving desperately to reach the burning of enflamed Warsaw. We see Chopin in love, and above all Chopin, the musical genius pouring his patriotism, his love, his feelings of sadness and joy, into a music newly-romantic in its feeling, but masterfully constructed on the basis of an adoration of Bach.

And all this is given to us amid scenes of history truly wonderful in their truth and imagination. The film is great criticism of music and great history.

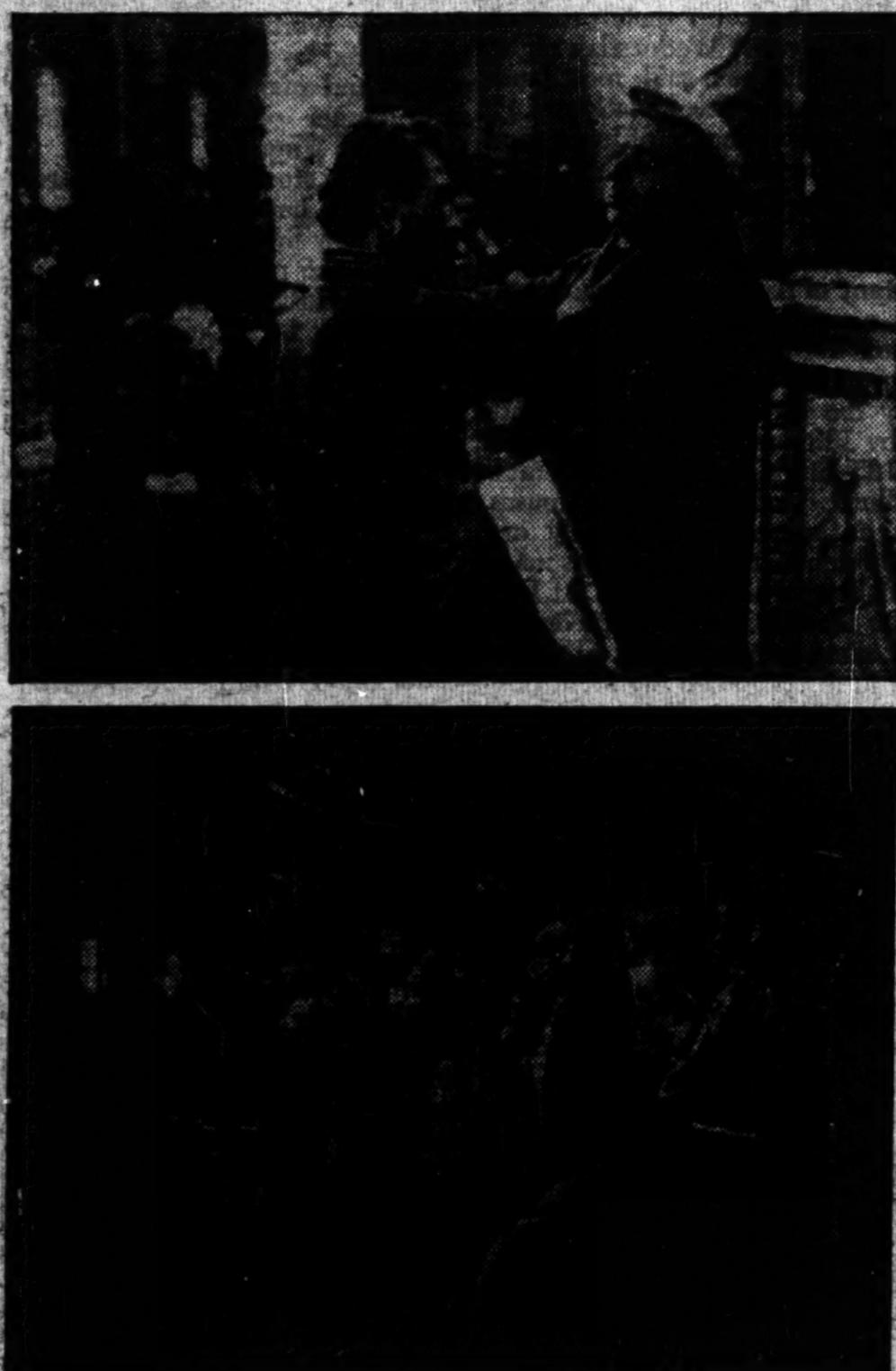
THE PIANO STYLE of the performing artist, Halina Czer-

ny-Stefanska is a revelation. It is classic in its avoidance of all exaggerations or bombastic effects, clean and clear at every moment. But through this style, because of the new conception of Chopin's deep sincerity and intense thought, the feeling comes through with an impact that could never be achieved in the mannerisms of previous Chopin players. They could not communicate him to us fully because they did not know Chopin's mind.

There is also a brilliant ex-

cerpt from a Paganini caprice played by a young Polish woman with the sharpest virtuosity, marred somewhat by an occasional wavering of pitch caused by imperfections in the sound track.

Finally, the appearance and performance of the actor who plays Chopin, Czeslaw Wolejko, are without flaw. The likeness to the Chopin who has come down to us in the photos and the death mask is overwhelming. In this masterful film we have lived with Chopin.



SCENES from "Young Chopin," stirring film from Poland, now playing at the Stanley.

Ted Tinsley Says

The Commissioner

Many companies send salesmen out to do what is called "missionary work," by which is meant breaking in new territory, establishing goodwill, and softening up a potential market for a product. These companies, in pursuance of their great spiritual work of selling commodities, hesitate not at all in using the terminology of the church.

Therefore it should not come as a surprise to discover that not only are many salesmen "missionaries," but many missionaries are salesmen.

Here we have salesman Frank C. Laubach, educator and missionary, who spoke at a Waldorf-Astoria luncheon to deplore the rise of Marxist influence in India. Salesman Laubach, who was introduced as a missionary and not a salesman urged his audience to "sell democracy as effectively as they sell razor blades and liquor."

This is old stuff. It comes from people who have one spiritual approach to anything: if you can't buy it, what good is it?

Salesman Laubach wants a three-fold ideological campaign against Communism, a "war of American business, government and the church" to sell "democracy to India." Since nobody but It's just business, just plain old Hindutva could divide business ordinary six percent.

on the scoreboard—

by LESTER RODNEY

The Browns Go Down and Other Topics . . .

WELL, THE GIANTS "won" the pro football championship after all. As a result of their fired-up, nothing-to-lose victory over Cleveland two weeks back, a bruised Lou Groza blew three field goal attempts Sunday, including an early one from dead center, 28 yards out which would have ordinarily been as automatic as a point after touchdown, and which would have put the Browns out in front of Detroit 3-0 early in the first quarter. Dub Jones, long-legged backfield ace and pass receiver, and Mac Speedie, top pass grabber in the loop, did not even get into uniform Sunday as the result of legs banged up by the fury of the Giants' final salary push.

It seems reasonable to assume that with these operatives in working order the Browns, who made it close, would have squeaked through against the up and coming Detroit club. The Browns clicked off 32 first downs to 10 for the Lions, gained 227 yards rushing against 199 and 157 through the air against 57 for the winners. They had first downs on the 5 and 8 and didn't make it. Speedie and Jones and a sound Groza MIGHT have supplied the finishing punch.

Which is not to take anything away from the new champs, a wallop collection of grid talents as the previous week's television view had amply demonstrated against the L. A. Rams. There is, of course, no guaranteeing that the virulence of the defense which stopped Cleveland twice inside the ten might not have carried the day even with the Browns at full strength.

It sure looked as if the Browns were going to tie it, when, trailing 14-7, Marion Motley took a handoff from Graham on Detroit's 47 on what was supposed to be a surprise pass play by the big fullback. Rushed hard, the veteran ace slipped out of the clutches of the onrushing Lions, tucked the ball away and set sail for the goal line. This thrilling sight of Motley rambling in the open used to be seen at least several times a game in the old American Association days. He went to the five, where a last desperate shove by a Detroit defender knocked him out of bounds.

On the next play Graham shovelled a pitchout to Motley. Attempting to go wide, Marion was spilled back for a five yard loss. After all, he had just finished a hard run and isn't as young a man as he used to be. Then Graham, who also isn't quite what he was in the days of Brown invincibility, was dropped twice in a row for losses. Motley and Graham are two of the "nine old men" who were with the Browns from the team's inception and have powered it to seven straight championship finishes since '46.

It was a good fundamental football game all the way, with no easy long pitches for touchdowns, and a pretty 67 yard cutback run for a touchdown by Doak Walker turning out to be decisive. Both teams ran up more yardage on the ground than in the air, not too usual an occurrence these days.

Even the announcer was on the conservative side. Shouted Harry Wismer at one juncture, "We're viewing the outstanding championship game of the year." Since it happened to be the only championship game of the year Harry was well on the safe side.

Anyhow, Cleveland's Browns still did better than their baseball brethren, winning their divisional pennant before bowing in the "World Series." And Detroit's footballers SURE did better.

AS SORROWFULLY ANTICIPATED here—and I'm sure elsewhere—by one who had seen Australia's Sedgman and MacGregor with the tennis chips down, the recent victory of our Vic Seixas over Sedgman didn't mean a thing as far as defense of the Davis Cup was concerned. When it counted, the Australian duo romped over our top two without the loss of a single set, and by the time you read this will undoubtedly have waltzed through a doubles victory and turned the two final singles matches into exhibitions. (It looks like even those great Central Park stars Tinsley and Rodney couldn't save the day now.)

We can expect to see Sedgman and MacGregor here this winter as professionals. They've done their amateur duty by their country twice and the cash offers are getting fatter. (Not that tennis "amateurs" ever starve but lush expenses and side rackets are not quite the same for the future as a check for a pro tour.)

And if truth be told, Australia now so thoroughly dominates the tennis world that they can even spare their remarkable duo and probably beat the best we have for the Davis Cup with Rose and these rapidly developing young phenoms Hoad and Rosewall.

SEEMS LIKE those 5-9 O'Briens took Philadelphia by storm too. Johnny scored 28 and Eddie 22 as the touring Seattle team walloped strong St. Josephs with ease Saturday night. This super-attractive club, with no regular bigger than 6-3, will be definitely "wanted" back for the National Invitation Tourney, especially since the Garden's "house teams," NYU and St. Johns, are starting to stumble. (This is written before still unsullied Manhattan played De Paul last night.)

IN AN INTERVIEW in "Jet" Magazine, Jackie Robinson struck back at the Yankees' denial of discrimination, and spelled it out a little. Said the Dodger star, who is showing plenty of guts in the face of heavy pressure:

"The Yankees could have had most of the Negro players with big league clubs today if they had wanted to. They have had every opportunity in five years to add Negroes to their roster and have failed to do so. Last season, they were floundering around badly and looking for help and Vic Power was hitting .330 with Kansas City and doing a great job. Did the Yankees bring him up? No. They brought up other players who weren't hitting half as well. (Segist, Cerv, Carey, Babe . . . L. R.) I hope the Yankees make a liar out of me, but they can only do it by hiring a Negro player or players."

Which is really telling them.

AND THANKS to the following for money sent to the successfully concluding fund drive through this column:

Ten dollars from two pro-tea girls in Inwood, part of a Chisholm sit and "since the paper still needs money, and we need the paper." Forty-four dollars from "Bill and Friends." Fifteen dollars from "Friends in Washington Heights." Ten dollars from an old friend of the paper through high school students. C. G., \$5. Cy, \$5.

Total—\$88. Previously acknowledged—\$2,380.43. Total sent to this column—\$2,009.43.

Denver Store Strikers Win Pay Hike, Hours Cut

DENVER, Dec. 29.—Striking grocery clerks and butchers went back to work last week, under an agreement which opened the way to a 40-hour work week in four supermarket chains—Safeway, Miller's, Save-a-Nickel and Busleys.

The strike of the AFL Retail Clerks and Butcher Workmen, which began Nov. 7, was marked by labor solidarity unprecedented in Colorado for nearly a decade.

Top officials of the CIO State Industrial Union Council joined in picketing Safeway Stores in Denver and in Pueblo, and in pressing for a state-wide labor boycott of all Safeway stores.

George Cavender, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, announced a nationwide campaign against 3,000 Safeway outlets in 28 states and the District of Columbia.

During most of the strike, the AFL Teamsters refused to handle groceries from the Denver warehouses of the struck chains. Each of the chains tried to keep a few stores open, manned by supervisory workers, during the six weeks strike.

Local AFL and CIO unions rallied to the aid of the strikers when it became clear that Safeway was spearheading a drive to bust both unions, which had established rates of \$86.40 a week for butchers, \$77.52 weekly for clerks.

The strike settlement forced the chains to take back all strikers, although they had insisted earlier they would reject pickets they considered responsible for breaking a few windows.

Management also gave ground in elimination of an escalator clause, which the grocery workers had vowed to wipe out. The strikers also blocked management efforts to set up a wage differential between men and women.

Under the agreement, the work-week will be cut back gradually, in steps of two hours every year, over a three-year period. The first cutback, which has already gone into effect, puts the workers

on a 46-hour week. Basic wages are increased five cents an hour every year during the life of the contract, which means an overall wage cut as the cost of winning the shorter workweek.

HARLEMITES REFUSE TO BE FROZEN OUT OF HOMES

By ABNER W. BERRY

Hundreds of Harlem tenants, left with cold radiators in the 12 degree weekend weather, are uniting to fight for proper heat, and for rent reductions to cover money spent for operating makeshift heating appliances, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

The tenants are being led in their fight by the Harlem Tenants, Welfare and Consumers Council.

Jesse Gray, of the HTWC, told the Daily Worker that, two days before Christmas, protesting ten-

ants had appealed to the Board of Health to back up their demands for heat. By last Wednesday night, Christmas Eve, he said, most landlords corrected the violations.

"But since both officials and landlords are hard to reach over the holidays," Gray explained, "the furnaces just 'broke down' and the people were left in the cold."

Many of the tenants without heat live on the site of the proposed Lenox Terrace Housing Project, a \$14,000,000 venture planned to occupy the three city blocks bounded by Fifth and Lenox Aves., 132 to 135 Sts. On this site the new landlord, Godfrey Nurse Houses, Inc., is known to have only one superintendent assigned to as many as eight apartment houses. At least 1,600 families are residents on this site, none of whom can afford to rent in the proposed high-rent project, and these are fighting for the right to live in their present homes.

Yesterday there were 25 certified violations to be presented to city officials by the HTWC. "We will follow these with delegations if there is no action on them," Gray said.

At 69 W. 133 St., on the Lenox Terrace site, Mrs. Emma Hughes showed kerosene bills amounting to more than \$12 per month. And across the hall from her was Mrs. Rosetta Smith, whose eight-month-old daughter, Annette, had to be warmed by an electric heater. "I'm waiting to see the difference in my electric bill, so I will know how much of a rent reduction to ask," Mrs. Smith said.

An unidentified tenant declared: "Of course they don't want to give us heat. They don't care. They just want to make us so disgusted that we will move. But there's just no place to move to. We've got to stay here and fight for our homes."

The HTWC, Gray said is combining the fight against violations with the fight to save the homes of the embattled tenants.

"This is a fight of the whole community," Gray said, "and we are uniting to begin the New Year with a fight to stave off evictions and for the removal of all violations."

New Year's Party

The "Gay Gallivanders," a group of leading Harlem progressives, announced this week that their coming New Year's Eve cabaret party will probably be the finest yet.

Given for the benefit of the Frederick Douglass Educational Center, this year's party will be held at the Center, 124 West 124 St. Otis McCree's Midnight Moodsters, who provided the music for last year's affair, will repeat this year.

Reservations can be obtained from the Frederick Douglass Center or by calling Mrs. Rosalie Berry at EN 9-3688.

What's On?

New Year's Eve Manhattan

THE THING TO DO on New Year's Eve is to get groovy at the Frederick Douglass School's Cabaret Party and Dance. Orchestra, floor show, fun and surprises for all, especially YOU! \$3 per person, includes everything (B. Y. O. B.) 11 p.m. until . . . at 124 West 124th St. (nr Lenox Ave.)

YOU'VE GOT A DATE for New Year's Eve . . . old time comedies starring Charlie Chaplin, Zasu Pitts and W. C. Fields, one showing at 10 p.m. and matinée thereafter, favors and surprises for all . . . members \$1.50 and non-members \$2. Club Cinema, 430 Sixth Ave. (nr 9th St.) GR 5-9799.

New Year's Eve Brooklyn

A TERRIFIC New Year's Eve Party. Music by Maestro Al Wilson and Band. Entertainment, Refreshments, Subs, \$1.50 advance; \$2 at door. ALP Center, 402 Keap St., Williamsburg.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31ST

McCarran Admits Asking Tax Cut for Gambling House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Sen. Pat McCarran admitted today he interceded with the Internal Revenue Bureau to get a tax reduction for the Flamingo Motel in Las Vegas, Nev., once described by the Senate Crime Committee as one of the nation's most lucrative gangster-run gambling houses. McCarran also disclosed he frequently accepted free meals and rooms from various Nevada hotels and did not of the financial structure of the campaign headquarters state (Nevada).

McCarran made the statement in a pre-trial deposition in a suit by Hank M. Greenspun, publisher of the Las Vegas Sun, charging McCarran and about 40 others with conspiring against the newspaper.

McCarran said he never "threatened" gambling because "the gambling business has become part of the financial structure of the campaign headquarters state (Nevada)."

Publishers of Daily Worker to Be Honored at Dinner Jan. 9

Daily Worker publisher Joseph Dermer and the 12 stockholders associated with him in publishing the Daily Worker and Worker will be honored by the staff of the two papers and many of their readers at a dinner on Friday evening, Jan. 9, at Yugoslav Hall.

The 13 stockholders, and two others who have since died, organized a new firm to take over ownership of the papers in October of 1951, when the papers were facing sharp attack from Government and other reactionary sources.

The affair will be a steak din-

ner at \$2.50 a plate. Many trade unionists, professionals, writers and others are expected to attend.

The stockholders include former Teachers Union president Charles J. Hendley, secretary-treasurer of the firm; Alex Kolk, garment worker; Vincent Provenzano, fur worker; Rev. Eliot White; Howard Fast, world-renowned author; Helen Alfred, social worker; Dr. Ulysses Campbell, New Jersey dentist; Dr. Arnold Donawa, New York dentist who played an important part in medical operations in behalf of the Spanish Republic during the civil war there; Richard O. Boyer, writer; Anna Rochester, author; Grace Hutchins of Labor Research Association; and Susan Woodruff.

Dermer, president of the publishing company, is a fur worker.

The two stockholders who died during the year were Anna Penny-packer of Philadelphia; and Ferdinand Reed of California.

Kenny Refuses To Talk at N.J.

Crime Probe

NEWARK, Dec. 29.—Jersey City's Mayor John Kenny, who had been linked to the dock rackets and crime in testimony before the New York Crime Commission, refused today to testify at a hearing of the N. J. Law Enforcement Council.

A Very Special Occasion

SUNDAY, JAN. 11 — 3 - 6 P.M.

Honor

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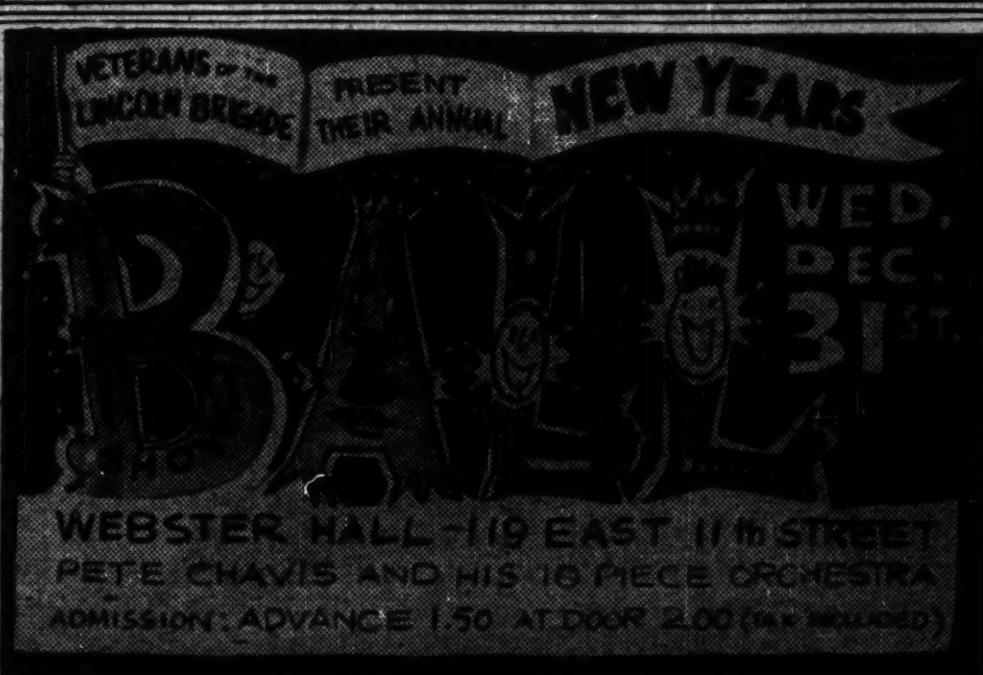
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